



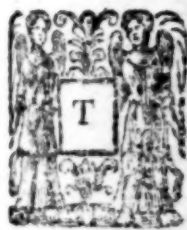
T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

J U L Y, 1744.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 281.

Valerius Lævinus, in the Character of Thomas Winnington, Esq; whose Speech upon the Motion for an Address, was begun in our last, proceeded thus.



THE Preservation of the House of Austria, and in that the Balance of Power, is a Measure which has, ever since the Revolution, been judged necessary for this Nation to pursue, and was never opposed till it was found to be adopted by our Ministers. As soon as the Queen of Hungary was attacked by the King of Prussia, this Measure was recommended to his Majesty, not only by the Parliament, but by the universal Cry of the People; and whilst the Imprudence, or, if you will, the Obstinacy of the Court of Vienna, and the Indifference of those who are equally at least with us, if not more engaged in Interest to support her, made it impossible, or at least very dangerous to engage openly in her Quarrel, no Objection was ever made to this Measure; but, on the

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contrary, very loud Complaints were made against the Pusillanimity of our Government, and the Neutrality agreed to by Hanover, became a common Topick of Ridicule. During this Interval, no Man ever supposed or suggested that the Balance of Power could be supported any other Way than by the Support of the House of Austria; but as soon as it was known, that a large Body of our Troops were ordered to prepare for going abroad, and that our Government had resolved to engage openly and vigorously in the Support of that House, those very Gentlemen who had before declared so openly in favour of this Measure, began to exclaim against it, and to represent it as an arrant Piece of Knight Errantry.

From hence, Sir, we may plainly see the true Spirit of Opposition, and the Maxim by which it is generally governed. The publick Good has but seldom any Share in its Councils, and, consequently, is never made the Rule for judging whether a Measure be right or wrong. The only Question is, whether it be a Measure which our Ministers seem resolved to pursue.

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pursue. If it is, it must be wrong: If it is not, it must appear to be right in the Eyes of every Man who has a Mind to be thought a true Friend to the Opposition. This, Sir, is the Criterion, and, I am afraid, the only Criterion, by which A most Gentlemen judge of publick Measures, till such Time as his Majesty thinks fit to give them some Share in the Administration; and from hence we may easily see the Reason why the Support of the House of *Austria* was formerly so B strongly recommended, and why it is now so much decried; but, I hope to be able to shew, that it is now as unreasonably decried, as it was before unseasonably recommended.

When the King of *Prussia's* Attack upon *Silesia* was first communicated to his Majesty by the Queen of *Hungary*, we were under no Engagement, nor was it our Interest to declare openly and immediately in Favour of either. It was certainly both our Interest and Duty to employ first our good Offices, and if in them we should fail of Success, we were then to declare against that Party who should appear to be the most obstinate and unjust. This, I say, was both our Interest and Duty, and this was what his Majesty resolved on, as appears from his Answer to the Queen of *Hungary's* Letter; but this was a Point which, at that Juncture, it was necessary to handle in the most delicate Manner. We knew the Inclinations of the Court of *France* towards this Nation, by the Part they had acted in the War between *Spain* and us, and especially by the Squadron they had sent to the *West-Indies*, and the Instructions they had privately given to that Squadron. We from thence knew, that they wanted only an Opportunity to declare openly in Favour of *Spain* against us; and that nothing prevented their declaring o-

penly, but their Fear of our being able to form a powerful Confederacy upon the Continent against them.

In this Situation, Sir, we were obliged to manage with our utmost Dexterity both the Courts of *Vienna* and *Berlin*, in order to prevent either of them being provoked to throw themselves headlong into the Arms of *France*. If we had talked to the Queen of *Hungary* in the Language some Gentlemen insist on we should: If we had peremptorily told her, that we would give her no Assistance, unless she agreed to the Terms offered by *Prussia*, it would, very probably, have provoked her to accept of the Terms offered her by *France*, and to join with the two powerful Nations of *France* and *Spain* in a Confederacy against us, which would have drawn after it such a Number of the Powers of *Europe*, as would have made any Sort of Opposition or Resistance on our Part impossible.

On the other hand, Sir, if we D had immediately declared against the King of *Prussia*: If we had made use of none of our good Offices for procuring an Accommodation between him and the Queen of *Hungary*, but had joined with the Queen of *Hungary* in prescribing a peremptory Law to him, under Pain of being reduced by Force of Arms in Case of Disobedience, it would not only have thrown him into the Arms of *France*, but would have raised such a Jealousy in the other Powers of *Europe*, as might have induced F most of them to join with *France* and *Prussia* against the Queen of *Hungary* and us, her only Ally.

Between these two Extremes his Majesty wisely chose the middle Course, which was to sound the Inclinations of our Friends the States General, and to join his good Offices with theirs in endeavouring to bring about a Reconciliation between the Courts of *Berlin* and *Vienna*. Tho' he

he promised his Assistance in Case of Necessity to the latter, he never ceased to remonstrate how dangerous it would be to force the former into the Arms of *France*, and how necessary it was for the common Safety of *Europe* to prevent such an unnatural Conjunction. This will appear from the whole Tenor of the Memorials and other Papers that passed between our Court and that of *Vienna*; and as Copies of them have been long upon our Table, I think it unnecessary to recite the particular Passages, because, I suppose, they have been again and again perused by every Gentleman in the House.

But, Sir, when his Majesty found, that no Accommodation could be brought about by his good Offices, he considered how far he was bound by his Engagements with the Court of *Vienna*, and by them, it is certain, he was bound to assist the Queen of *Hungary* against *Prussia*, or any other Power that should attack her without Provocation. This was the Occasion of his Majesty's Speech to his Parliament on the 8th Day of April 1741, and of the Grant then made to his Majesty for enabling him to support the Queen of *Hungary*, and the Liberties and Balance of Power in *Europe*. Considering the Preparations making in *France*, and the open Declarations made by *Spain* and *Bavaria*, it was, perhaps, imprudent in the Court of *Vienna* to neglect engaging the King of *Prussia* on their Side, by giving him Satisfaction with respect to his Demands upon *Silesia*, even supposing they had no just Foundation; but the Imprudence of that Court did not free us from the Engagements we were under. It was a most just Reason for our not engaging, or not doing any Thing that might engage us, as Principals, in a Quarrel which their Imprudence had made desperate; but it was no Reason for our refusing to give them any Assistance;

after we had, by first making use of our good Offices, prevented the other Powers of *Europe* from conceiving any Jealousy or Resentment, either against us or our Ally the Queen of *Hungary*.

A I shall not presume to say, Sir, nor can I determine, which of the two Courts, of *Vienna* or *Berlin*, were most guilty of Obstinacy or Injustice; but this I will say, that we were under stricter Engagements with the former than we were with the latter; and it was more safe for us, as well as more honourable, to venture forcing the King of *Prussia* into the Arms of *France*, by giving the Queen of *Hungary* some Assistance, than to risk forcing the latter into the Arms of *France*, by a total Neglect of the most solemn Engagements; because, if the other Powers of *Europe*, who were equally engaged with us, had shewn a true Regard to their Engagements, a Confederacy might have been formed against the House of *Bourbon*, tho' joined by *Prussia*; whereas no Confederacy could have been formed against the House of *Bourbon*, if it had been joined by the House of *Austria*. But the other Powers of *Europe* shewed such an Indifference, that it was impossible for us to form any Confederacy against the House of *Bourbon*, either before or after it was joined by *Prussia*, which made it unsafe for us to assist the Queen of *Hungary* any other Way than by granting her Sums of Money, towards enabling her to make a Stand, till such Time as the other Powers of *Europe*, and, perhaps, some of the Confederates of *France*, should open their Eyes, so as to see the Gulph into which they were going to plunge themselves as well as the rest of *Europe*.

By viewing the Affairs of *Europe* in this Light, which is the only true one, we may see the true Reason, and we must approve of his Majesty's

sty's Conduct, from the Time of the late *Emperor's* Death to the End of the Year 1741, when the unexpected Success of her *Hungarian Majesty's* Arms began to render her Affairs less desperate, and, consequently, to render it less imprudent for this Nation to act more openly and more boldly in her Favour; for even tho' *Prussia* had remained firm to his Alliance with *France*, yet the Augmentations the *Dutch* had made to their Army, the good Disposition that appeared in the King of *Sardinia*, and the Success of the *Muscovites* against the *Swedes*, together with the Wisdom and Vigour that appeared in the Queen of *Hungary's* Councils, gave us well-grounded Hopes, that a Confederacy might be formed sufficient for opposing the utmost Force of *France* and all her Allies; and tho' it could not then be proposed to restore the House of *Austria* to the same Power it was possessed of in the Time of the late *Emperor*, yet it was certainly the Interest of *Europe*, and the Interest of this Nation in particular, to preserve the Power of that House as entire as possible.

I say, Sir, it was in particular the Interest of this Nation to preserve, as entire as possible, the Power of the House of *Austria*. Nay, I will go farther: I will say, that this is more the Interest of this Nation than of any other in *Europe*; and my Reason for saying so is, that whilst the House of *Austria* possesses any Dominions in the *Netherlands*, in *Savabia*, or in *Italy*, it must be a Rival to the House of *Bourbon*; and as we have more to fear from that House of *Bourbon*, and less to fear from the House of *Austria*, than any Nation in *Europe* can have, therefore we are more than any other Nation in *Europe* concerned in preserving the Power of the House of *Austria*. Gentlemen may talk of our being the most remote from the

Danger that may accrue from the overgrown Power of the House of *Bourbon*, but I am of a very different Opinion. So far from being the most remote, I am fully convinced, that after the House of *Austria*, we are the very next to the Danger; and that after reducing the Power of the House of *Austria*, and stripping it of its Dominions in the *Netherlands*, *Swabia*, and *Italy*, the Trade, the Navigation, and, perhaps, the Liberties and Religion of this Nation, would be the very next Sacrifice to the Ambition of the House of *Bourbon*. Whilst it is in our Power to form such an Alliance upon the Continent as may attack the House of *Bourbon* with a formidable Land Army, they will always be cautious of attacking us; because whilst they are in Danger of being vigorously attacked at Land, they can never form such a Navy as will be sufficient for attacking us at Sea; but if *France*, *Spain*, and *Sicily*, were once freed from any Danger of being attacked by Land, they would in a few Years be able to form such a Navy as would enable them to attack us at Sea; and if they should once become our Masters at Sea, their numerous Land Armies would soon make them our Masters at Land, both in our Plantations in *America*, and even in *Britain* and *Ireland*.

This, Sir, would be the Effect of its being out of our Power to form such an Alliance upon the Continent as might attack the House of *Bourbon* with a formidable Army at Land, in case of their making any Attack upon us; and if the Power of the House of *Austria* were very much reduced, or if that House were stripp'd of all its Dominions in *Italy*, and upon the Confines of *France*, how could we form such an Alliance? The House of *Austria* would then cease being any more a Rival to the House of *Bourbon*, and would conse-

consequently give itself very little Concern about the Alliance or Friendship of this Nation: The Empire would be split into so many Parties, and governed by such different Interests, that we could never expect any Alliance or effectual Assistance from thence; and the present Imperial Family must continue to be so much influenced by *French* Councils, that we shall always have Reason to dread their joining with *France* against us, rather than to hope for their joining with us against *France*.

I shall grant, Sir, that the Powers upon the Continent, especially those whose Dominions border upon, or lie near to the Frontiers of *France*, may be more easily attacked, and more speedily made a Prey to the Ambition of that aspiring Nation, than this Country can be supposed to be; but the *French* very well know, that they must not give a full Scope to their Ambition, as long as either the House of *Austria*, or *Great Britain*, has any Power to oppose them; because either the one or the other will always serve as a Basis upon which a Confederacy may be formed, which will be sufficient for defeating their ambitious Designs. For this Reason, after they have once reduced the Power of the House of *Austria*, their next Attempt will certainly be against us, for which they can never want a plausible Pretence on Account of the perpetual jarring Interests of the two Nations; and tho' the lesser Powers of *Europe* would be ready to accept of our Assistance, and to form themselves into a Confederacy under our Banner, upon *France's* attacking any of them, yet we should find it very difficult, if not impossible, to draw a sufficient Number of them into a Confederacy, upon *France's* attacking us, without discovering a Design against any of them; from whence I must conclude, that the Interest, and even the Safety of this

Nation, is more nearly and more closely connected with the Interest and Safety of the House of *Austria*, than most Gentlemen imagine, and much more than some Gentlemen will at present admit.

A This, Sir, will, I think, justify our being the first to embrace the Cause of the Queen of *Hungary* with Vigour, as soon as we saw there were any Hopes of our being able to do it with Success; and the Event will, I hope, shew, that the Design was far from being romantic. I am sure, nothing has yet happened that can furnish the least Shadow of Reason for its being called so. On the contrary, ever since we began to act with Vigour, almost every Month has produced an Argument against its being thought so. The Defection of *Prussia* and *Saxony* were the first Fruits of our bold and generous Design. Whether that Defection was owing to our Address and Management, I shall not pretend to determine; but this I may with some Confidence say, that whatever Disobligations the King of *Prussia* met with from the *French*, whatever Discoveries he made of their selfish Designs, he would not have abandoned their Alliance, and, consequently, their Friendship, without our Interposition; because he neither could, nor would have trusted to any Concessions offered to him by the Court of *Vienna*, if those Offers had not been accompanied with a Tender of our Guaranty; and if the King of *Prussia* had remained firm to the *French* Alliance, I believe, we should have found it very difficult to draw off the King of *Poland*.

The next Fruits, Sir, of our beginning to act with Vigour, was, the shutting up of the *French* Army in *Prague*, the Recovery of *Bohemia*, and the almost total Reduction of *Bavaria*, which brought both the *French* and the Emperor to offer such Terms

Terms to the Queen of *Hungary* as they would before have rejected with Scorn; but as their Offers plainly appeared to be insidious: As they tended only to make the Queen of *Hungary* give up all the Advantages which the Success of her Arms had procured her, without receiving any Advantage, or any Security in Return, she was certainly in the right to reject them: If our Ministers advised her to do so, they were in the right; and if they had advised otherwise, I believe, she would have desired their Excuse; for whatever some Gentlemen in this House may think, I believe, she is above being dictated to by this, or any other Court in *Europe*.

But this Argument, Sir, I shall pursue no farther, because, as the Terms then offered by *France* and the *Emperor* were never laid before this House, we can argue with no Certainty or Propriety upon them. If they related only to the Affairs of *Germany*, as has been commonly reported, it is certain they could not be so much as the Foundation for a general Peace. The only Consequence would have been a Suspension of Arms for two or three Years in *Germany*, where it was most difficult and dangerous for the *French* to carry on the War. In the mean Time, they would have been left at Liberty to attack, and to conquer the Queen of *Hungary's* Dominions in *Flanders* and *Italy*, and if they had met with Success in these two Places, which they probably would, the *Emperor* would have been ready to have joined them in renewing the Attack upon the Queen of *Hungary* in *Germany*, when his Assistance would have been of more Consequence than it can be at present; for after having had two or three Years to establish himself in the Imperial Throne, and to make use of those Prerogatives which are annexed to the Imperial Diadem, he would

have had a much greater Influence in the Empire than he can have at present, and might, perhaps, have been able to obtain a Decree of the Diet against the Queen of *Hungary*, if she had refused to give him Satisfaction as to his Claims, none of which were to be renounced by the Terms then proposed.

I hope, I have now shewn, Sir, that our Measures have been fundamentally right, ever since the Death of the late *Emperor*: That it was wise, and even necessary for us to give the Queen of *Hungary* some Assistance, after we found our good Offices ineffectual, in order to prevent her being forced into the Arms of *France*: That it would have been very unsafe, and, consequently, imprudent in us, to have given her such an Assistance as might have involved ourselves in her Quarrel, as long as her Affairs continued under a desperate Aspect: That it was right in us to assist her openly and vigorously, as soon as there appeared the least Hopes that our assisting her in such a Manner might be attended with Success; and that it is for our Interest, and even necessary for our immediate Safety, to support the House of *Austria*, if possible, tho' we should not be joined by any other Power in *Europe*. These have been our Measures, these Measures, I hope, I have demonstrated to be right; and in the Prosecution of these Measures it will be easy to justify every Part of our Conduct.

As soon as the Success of the Queen of *Hungary's* Arms in *Germany* had rendered it safe and prudent for us to act vigorously in her favour: As soon as the Wisdom of her Counsels, the Conduct of her Generals, and the Bravery of her Troops, had shewn that it was possible to restore her Affairs, notwithstanding the Number of her Enemies, his Majesty resolved to engage in the generous Design, but to facilitate

facilitate the Execution of this Design, it was necessary to bring in the *Dutch* and the King of *Sardinia*, and to take off the Kings of *Prussia* and *Poland*. With regard to the *Dutch*, every one knows, they were divided into two Parties, one of which I shall call the *Austrian* and the other the *French* Party: The former were for joining with us in vigorously supporting the Queen of *Hungary*, and the latter for doing nothing that might provoke *France*, or rather for agreeing to a Neutrality. These were the Maxims of the two Parties, and the latter supported their Maxim with the Danger they were in upon the Side of *Flanders*, in case they should provoke *France* to attack them. The King of *Sardinia* wanted to have a Part of the *Milanese* yielded to him by the Queen of *Hungary*, and to be secured against being overpower'd by the Troops of *France* and *Spain*: And the Kings of *Poland* and *Prussia* wanted to have some Concessions made to them by the Queen of *Hungary* in *Bohemia* and *Silesia*, to have those Concessions guaranty'd by some of the principal Powers of *Europe*, and to be secured against the Resentment of *France* and the *Emperor*. From these Circumstances it is evident, that the first Thing we had to resolve on, was to form as powerful an Army as we could in *Flanders*, and to render our Squadron in the *Mediterranean* superior to any Thing that the *French* and *Spaniards* could fit out against it.

By forming an Army in *Flanders*, Sir, we deprived the *French* Party in *Holland* of their chief Argument against joining vigorously with us for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*; and as the *French* were in Danger of having some Part of their Frontier invaded by that Army, it was the most effectual Way we could take for obliging them to keep their regular Troops at home, and pre-

venting their being able to send any great Number of them to the Assistance of the *Emperor* in *Germany*, or the *Spaniard* in *Italy*. If we had sent 50,000 Men to have joined the Queen of *Hungary's* Troops either in *Germany* or *Italy* it would have been much more inconvenient and expensive to us, and would not have distressed the *French* so much as the forming of such an Army upon their Frontier; because in the former Case, the *French* could easily have sent an equal Number of Men to the Assistance of their Allies in either of these Countries, by withdrawing the regular Troops from their frontier Garrisons, and replacing them with Militia; whereas in the latter, they could not trust to their Militia, and consequently were obliged to keep their frontier Places fully garison'd with regular Troops, at the same Time that they were obliged to keep an Army of regular Troops upon their Frontier, equal, at least, to the Army which we had formed there. It was not absolutely necessary for our Army in *Flanders* to enter directly upon Action; their being posted there, and kept ready to enter upon Action, had as good an Effect for the Purposes for which that Army was designed, as if it had immediately entered upon Action. And a proper Reinforcement being sent to our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, and proper Assurances given to the King of *Sardinia*, these two Measures, together with the necessary Concessions from the Queen of *Hungary*, which we were previously assured of, very soon produced almost all the Effects that could be expected, and gave that Turn to the Affairs of *Europe*, which even the greatest Enemies to our Ministers must and do admit to be both happy and surprising.

From what I have said, Sir, it will be easy to answer all the Questions stated by the Hon. Gentleman, who

who spoke last. Our Army was not at first assembled in *Germany*, because in *Flanders* it was of more Service to the Common Cause. It did not march sooner into *Germany*, because till the *Austrian* Army began to approach the *Rhine*, it could be of no Service there. It continued inactive upon the *Maine*, because, by its being posted there, it produced the same Effect as if it had attacked and beat the *French* Army upon that River: That is to say, it prevented the *French* from sending any Reinforcement to their distressed Army in *Bavaria*; and however sure we may think ourselves of Victory, no Man will say it is prudent to venture a Battle, if the same Effect can be obtained without running any such Risk. If we had attacked and defeated the *French* Army upon the *Maine*, we could not have pursued them into their own Dominions, till the *Austrian* Army came up to our Assistance; whereas if we had met with a Defeat, the Consequence might have been fatal to the Queen of *Hungary's* Affairs in *Germany*. It was therefore the Business of the *French* to attack our Army upon the *Maine*, if they found they could do it, with any Hopes of Success; but it was very far from being our Business to attack them, or so much as to think of it, so long as we could, without risking a Battle, prevent their sending such a Reinforcement into *Bavaria* as might have given a Turn to their Affairs in that Country; and this Consideration, without knowing any Thing of the Situation of the Place, or the Circumstances of the two Armies, will answer for our not pursuing the Blow we gave them when they attack'd us at *Dettingen*.

It is very certain, Sir, that in that Attack they met with a most severe Check, and, I believe, a most unexpected Repulse; but if I have been rightly informed, their Retreat was not precipitate, nor did they

march off in any great Confusion: They formed again and fronted our Army before they repassed that River; and as they had a great Number of fresh Troops upon the other Side, and two or three Bridges of Communication, if we had pursued them, it would certainly have brought on a new Engagement, which might have turned out to our Disadvantage, and this it was not our Business to run the Risk of, for the Reason I have already assigned; because, as I have said, our obtaining a most compleat Victory could have been attended with no great Advantage, whereas our meeting with a Defeat might have occasioned most fatal Consequences.

The same Reason, Sir, may be given for our not attempting any Thing afterwards, till Prince *Charles* with his Army approached towards us; and why the two Armies did not join and pass the *Rhine* together at *Mentz*, may, I think, be easily accounted for, if we consider that a great Part of *Swabia*, especially that bordering upon the *Rhine*, belongs to the Queen of *Hungary*. If the *Austrian* Army had marched so low as *Mentz*, it would have exposed all her Dominions in *Swabia*, to have been plundered and destroy'd by the *French* from *Alsace*, and might have furnished them with an Opportunity of penetrating again as far as *Bavaria*, which would have rekindled the War in that Country. For this Reason, I suppose, it was resolved, that Prince *Charles*, with the *Austrian* Army should march up the *Rhine*, and endeavour to pass that River, in order to attack *Alsace*, whilst the Allied Army passed the *Rhine* at *Mentz*, and made a Diversion upon the Side of the *Palatinate*. This, I say, I suppose to have been the Reason why the two Armies did not march and pass the *Rhine* together at *Mentz*; but as I was not in the Secret, nor had any Con-

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cern in the Conduct of the last Campaign, I shall not pretend to say, that this was the true, and much less, that it was the only one; but after the two Armies were thus separated, and a very great River, as well as a great Distance, between them, every one must see, that the Allied Army, even after it was joined by the *Dutch*, could attempt nothing of Consequence, till such Time as the *Austrian* Army under Prince *Charles* should pass the *Rhine*; and as that Army could not accomplish their Design, this was the true Reason, why nothing more was done during last Campaign.

Having now, I hope, Sir, fully justified our Conduct as well as our Measures, I think, I need not say much in Vindication of the Treaty of *Worms*. If it was necessary to gain the Assistance of the King of *Sardinia*, it was as necessary to secure the Continuance of that Assistance, as long as the Danger continues; and if we consider how deeply our own Honour is concerned, in preventing its being possible for the *Spaniards* to succeed in *Italy*, as long as they are in open War with us, no Man will say, we have purchased the Assistance of the King of *Sardinia* at too dear a Rate. As for what relates to the Republick of *Genoa*, I am surpris'd to hear it called an Act of Injustice. Can there be any Act of Injustice in a fair Purchase? Is the Republick, by that Treaty, to be forced to sell; or are they to be forced to sell at a lower Price than they think reasonable? No such Thing, Sir: If that Republick has not a Mind to part with *Finale* at the Price that shall be offered, the King of *Sardinia* must go without it, and must have a Compensation some other Way; so that there is nothing in that Treaty but what is just, nothing but what is reasonable, and, considering our present Circumstances, nothing but what

is absolutely necessary for the Preservation of our own Honour, as well as for the Preservation of the House of *Austria*.

I shall now conclude, Sir, with begging Pardon for troubling the House with this long Discourse in Vindication of our Measures and Conduct, as I said before, it is what has properly nothing to do in this Debate; but as the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, was pleas'd to find Fault with both, I was afraid, his Objections, if they remained unanswered, might have had Weight with some Gentlemen, so far as to prevail with them to give their Negative to this Question; and tho' I give myself very little Concern about its being unanimously approved of, yet I earnestly wish it may be approved of by a Majority, because, I think, that not only the Liberties of *Europe*, but those of my Country depend upon that Approbation; and therefore, I hope, the House will not only indulge me the Pardon I ask, but agree with me in giving an Affirmative to the Question.

Upon this, Mæcenas stood up, and in the Character of George Lyttleton, Esq; spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

THE Hon. Gentleman began with giving us a Reason why he gave himself very little Concern about gaining the unanimous Approbation of this House; because, said he, the Spirit of Opposition has of late Years become so prevalent amongst us, that Unanimity is never to be expected; and that therefore, if a Question be carried by a Majority, be it never so small, the Opposition it meets with can have no Effect upon our foreign Measures. I shall grant, Sir, that our Ministers have of late Years given themselves

very little Trouble about gaining the unanimous Approbation of this House, or the general Approbation of the People. And I shall likewise grant, that the Opposition can have very little Effect upon our foreign Measures, because our Ministers seem to be in the same Condition abroad they are at home: They seem to have no Friends but those they purchase, and such will certainly continue their Friends as long as they can pay them their Wages, and no higher Wages can be had from any other Undertaker. But I cannot admit, that the Spirit of Opposition is of late Years become more prevalent in this House than ever it was in former Times, nor can this be suggested by any Gentleman who has studied our History, and speaks sincerely what he thinks. There are many Bills and Motions now agreed to as Things of common Course, which in former Ages would not only have been violently opposed, but scornfully rejected; and the Load of Debts and Taxes this Nation groans under, is a melancholy Proof, that the Spirit of Opposition has not of late Years been so brisk as it ought to have been; for from History I cannot discover, that the Nation has, within this last Century, been exposed to greater foreign Danger, than ever it was in any former Century; and if it was exposed to no greater Danger, no good Reason can be assigned for its having put itself to any greater Expence. The Cause, indeed, may be easily assigned; for Money quenches the Spirit of Opposition, as naturally as Water quenches Fire; and our Ministers having of late Years had much more Money at their Disposal than they ever had before, they have therewith so slackened the Spirit of Opposition, that instead of taking Care not to supply Fuel, they have thought, and have been permitted to think, only of providing themselves with

Water; for which Purpose they have, for this last Century, been continually running the Nation into, or keeping it engaged in unnecessary Broils; because the more publick Money is raised and expended yearly, the more they have annually at their Disposal.

The Hon. Gentleman, in the Progress of his Discourse, was pleased, Sir, to have another Touch at the Opposition, and to give us a Sort of Definition of a true Opposer, in lieu of which I shall give him a Definition of a true Courtier: A true Courtier is a Gentleman who throws aside all Regard for the publick Good, and never thinks of the Right or Wrong of a publick Measure, but whether it be such as the King and his Prime Minister, for the Time being, (who the Minister is signifies nothing to him) seem resolved to pursue. If it is, he employs his Talents in all Companies, and in all Places, in proving it to be right: If otherwise, he is at equal Pains to demonstrate its being wrong. Now I will not say but that there are many such Gentlemen as both he and I have described: Perhaps there may be some in this House: If there are, I wish, that every other Gentleman would mark them out, and shew a Regard accordingly to what they say. And I must observe, that at present our true Courtiers, of any standing, are in a most despicable Situation; for every Argument they can bring for justifying our present Measures, must be a Satyr upon our Measures for twenty Years past, and a Contradiction to what they themselves have formerly advanced in Justification of those Measures. The true Opposers, as the Hon. Gentleman described them, that is to say, those who constantly opposed till the King thought fit to give them a Share in the Administration: Such Gentlemen, I say, have in this an Advantage of our true

true Courtiers; because they are not now obliged to contradict themselves, and to employ all their Chicane in proving that to be right, which they have for twenty Years been proving to be wrong.

After these Remarks, Sir, upon what the Hon. Gentleman was pleased to say about Opposition, I shall come to the Question now under our Consideration, and I must begin with declaring my Surprise, how any Gentleman could conceive, and much more how any Gentleman can assert, that in former Times the King's Speech at the Beginning of a Parliament was never any Thing but a short Compliment to the two Houses, when it is so evident, both from our History and Records, that the Fact is directly otherwise. In former Times, especially in the Reigns of *James* and *Charles the First*, the King's Speech upon such Occasions was much longer than it is now. Even in the Reigns of *Charles* and *James the Second*, their Speeches were longer, and more particular, than any Speech I have ever heard from the Throne; but in those Times neither House thought itself obliged, either in Duty or good Manners, to echo back the King's Speech Paragraph by Paragraph. This is but a late Invention of our Ministers, and introduced by them for no other Reason but to procure a side-wind Approbation of their Measures at the Beginning of each Session of Parliament, which, whatever may be pretended, they afterwards make use of as an Argument for preventing Gentlemens joining afterwards in a Censure upon any of their Measures; and whatever may be said or pretended to the contrary, it will always have some Weight with those who have a Regard to their Character, and do not like to act so inconsistent a Part, as that of condemning at the End of a Session, what they have but seemed to approve of at

the Beginning. Courtiers may skip over a Stick, forwards and backwards, when their Interest makes it necessary for them to do so, but Gentlemen of Honour will scorn to act such a Part, and therefore avoid doing any Thing that has the least Appearance of it.

We should therefore always, but more especially upon this Occasion, avoid saying any Thing in our Address, that may look like an Approbation of past Measures. I say, Sir, especially upon this Occasion, because it is evident, that the Speech now before us is calculated, from the Beginning to the End, for procuring some Sort of Approbation to every publick Measure that has been transacted since last Session; and the Proposition now made to us is as evidently calculated for answering that Design. No Man rejoices more than I do upon his Majesty's escaping those Dangers to which he was last Campaign advised to expose his sacred Person; but I cannot say, because I do not think, that he exposed himself to these Dangers, in Defence of the common Cause or the Liberties of *Europe*. No Man can think so but such as think that all our late Measures were calculated for the Defence of the common Cause and the Liberties of *Europe*; and therefore none but such can join in this Part of the Proposition now made to us. Suppose, I think, that all our late Measures were concerted with no other View but to put this Nation to the Expence of maintaining 16,000 *Hanoverian* Troops, and of gaining some Advantage or Addition to the Electorate of *Hanover* by the next Treaty of Peace; could I say, could I insinuate, that his Majesty had exposed himself to Dangers in Defence of the common Cause, or of the Liberties of *Europe*? A thorough-paced Courtier may, perhaps, think, that the Cause of *Hanover* is the common Cause of

Europe, as much as it has been lately made the Cause of this Nation: Such a one may think, that the Liberties of *Europe* depend as much now upon increasing the Power of the Electorate of *Hanover*, as they formerly depended upon increasing the Power of the House of *Austria*; but I have the Misfortune to think otherwise, and cannot therefore join in this Part of the Address proposed.

Can I, Sir, acknowledge his Majesty's Regard and Attention to the Advice of his Parliament, when, I am very sure, his Parliament never gave such Advice as has been lately followed, nor ever recommended such Measures as have been lately pursued? The Parliament advised his Majesty to join, in assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, with those Powers who are engaged by Treaties, and bound by Interest to support her; but the Parliament never advised his Majesty to take upon himself alone the supporting of that Princess, and much less to take upon himself alone the procuring her an Equivalent for those Territories she has lately been obliged to part with.

In the same Manner, Sir, I might go through every Part of the Address proposed, and shew, that no Part of it that relates to any foreign Transaction can be agreed to by any but those who approve of that Transaction; for in every Article there is a Word or an Expression stolen in, that implies an Approbation of the Transaction to which it relates; therefore, every Gentleman who is resolved never to give a Vote in this House, but what he can give a good Reason for: I say, every such Gentleman must, by this Proposition, be obliged to examine our late Measures; and in order to answer what the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last has said in their Vindication, I shall take the same Liberty that others have taken before me in this Debate.

For this Purpose, Sir, and, in order to sift these Matters to the Bottom, it would be necessary to go as far back as the Year 1720, when the Affairs of *Mecklemburg* first produced a Coolness between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Hanover*, on Account of the Emperor's then Beginning to examine into and curtail the Sums claimed by the Elector of *Hanover* as due to him from the Duchy of *Mecklemburg*; because the Resentment of the Court of *Hanover* on that Account, and the Conduct of this Nation in pursuance of that Resentment, has brought *Europe* upon that Precipice on which it stands at present. For this Reason, I say, it would be necessary to take a View of our publick Measures for twenty Years past; and tho' some of our present Ministers may say, they are not answerable for what happened before they came into the Administration, I must tell them, that they are answerable for the Crimes of their Predecessors, as long as those Crimes remain unpunished, especially if it should appear, that they have been the chief Cause of the Impunity their Predecessors have had the good Luck to meet with. But as this would lead me into a Deduction of Facts and Circumstances which would take up too much of your Time, I shall go no farther back than the late Emperor's Death.

That unlucky, tho' no one can say, unforeseen Accident should certainly have opened the Eyes of our Ministers, and made them perceive the Oversight they were guilty of, when they guaranty'd the *Pragmatic Sanction*, in not procuring some Satisfaction for the King of *Prussia*, with regard to his Claims on *Silesia*, in order to secure the Assistance of that Prince in Defence of the *Pragmatic Sanction*. But if our Ministers were then so stupidly blind as not to have their Eyes opened by that Accident, surely the Invasion of *Silesia*

Silesia by *Prussia* should have open'd their Eyes, and made them lose no Time in repairing the Oversight they had been guilty of when they guaranty'd the *Pragmatick Sanction*. The Justice or Injustice of his *Prussian* Majesty's Claims was what ought not to have been admitted into our Consideration, nor indeed had we any Thing to do with it. The Necessity of securing that Prince in our Interest ought to have been our only Consideration; and considering the open Declarations of *Spain* and *Bavaria*, and the Probability that both would be assisted by *France*, no Man that was not wilfully blind could miss seeing this Necessity. Therefore, our Ministers should have lost no Time in communicating their Thoughts to the Court of *Vienna*, and insinuating, in the gentlest Manner they could, the Necessity of her *Hungarian* Majesty's entering immediately into a Negotiation with *Prussia* upon the Plan of what he himself had offered.

This, Sir, might have been done without talking in a dictating Manner, or giving the Queen of *Hungary* the least Cause for being affronted. But afterwards, if we had found that Princess unreasonably, or even imprudently, haughty or obstinate, we might and ought to have talked in a more peremptory Manner, and even told her plainly, that she was to expect no Assistance from us, if she did not by some Concessions engage *Prussia* in her Interest. I shall grant, that this would not have been conformable to the Letter of our Engagements, of mutual Defence and Guaranty entered into in the Year 1731; but all such Engagements imply the Condition of a Possibility of Performance; and if she, by her Imprudence, made it impossible for us to perform our Engagements, the Fault was hers and not ours; for, according to the Letter of our Engagements, we had

not so much as a Moment's Time to imploy our good Offices; and therefore, if it was right to depart so far from our Engagements as to employ our good Offices with the King of *Prussia*, towards a Reconciliation, it would likewise have been right to have departed from them altogether, had she by her Obstinacy rendered the Performance impossible or too dangerous.

But, it seems, we were afraid of talking peremptorily or sincerely to the Queen of *Hungary*, lest, by so doing we should have provoked her to throw herself into the Arms of *France*. Sir, if ever there was such a Thing as a vain Fear, this was one. When we consider the extensive Pretensions of *Spain* and *Bavaria*, and the antient Animosity between the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, can we suppose, that any Man in his right Senses was afraid of the Queen of *Hungary*'s throwing herself into the Arms of *France*, and thereby bringing herself under a Necessity to satisfy, or, at least, compound the extensive Claims of *Spain* and *Bavaria*, without any Consideration, rather than make some few Concessions to *Prussia* in *Silesia*, for a very valuable Consideration? Whatever some Gentlemen may now pretend, it is impossible to suppose that they, or any one else was affected with such a Fear. But on the other Side, there were most just Grounds to fear, nay there was almost an absolute Certainty, that her refusing to give any Satisfaction to *Prussia*, and our supporting and encouraging her in that Refusal, would force *Prussia* into an Alliance with *France*, as it soon after did.

Having thus shewn, what should have been the Conduct of our Ministers upon the late Emperor's Death, and the Invasion of *Silesia* by *Prussia*, I shall next examine, what was their Conduct. The late Emperor died October 20th, and the King of *Prussia*

Prussia invaded *Silesia* about the Middle of *December*. The Queen of *Hungary* notified this Invasion to our Court by a Letter dated the 29th of *December*; but so far were our Ministers from bestirring themselves either to prevent or accommodate this Contest, that his Majesty did not answer this Letter till the End of *February*, for tho' it bears Date the 29th of *January*, it was not deliver'd to the Queen of *Hungary*'s Minister here till near the End of *February*; and as a Copy of that Answer is not only before us, but has been printed*, I am surprised to hear any Gentleman assert, that our Court, in that Letter, or in any other Paper at that Time, either advised, or remonstrated to the Court of *Vienna* the Necessity of giving Satisfaction to, and engaging the King of *Prussia* in her Interest. On the contrary, our Ministers (for even that Letter I must here call the Letter of our Ministers) therein say, that there ought not to be the least Derogation from the Faith of solemn Treaties, that they would endeavour to persuade the King of *Prussia* to desist from his hostile Enterprize, and that if he did not, they would faithfully and religiously perform the Treaties that obliged them to assist her Majesty; and they conclude, that this was the same Language they had held to her Minister here; from whence we must conclude, that her Majesty was acquainted with these their Sentiments before she had them in Writing, which was most unreasonably delay'd considering how pressing the Occasion was.

At that Time, Sir, we had such a Regard for the *Dutch* that we would not so much as Answer the Queen of *Hungary*'s Letter, 'or employ our good Offices with the King of *Prussia*, without their Concurrence, nor till we were informed of their Sentiments, and had entered into a Concert with them; and what was this

Concert, Sir? By my Lord *Harrington*'s Letter to Mr. *Robinson*, of the 27th of *February*, we are informed what it was. It was not to advise the Queen of *Hungary* to give any Satisfaction to *Prussia*, but by friendly Representations to endeavour to prevail upon the King of *Prussia*, to desist from his present Enterprize; if that should not succeed, to deter him from the Prosecution of it by declaring their joint Resolution to fulfill their Engagements to the Court of *Vienna*; and if neither of these Methods should prove sufficient, to proceed to oblige that Prince, by Force of Arms, to withdraw his Troops from *Silesia*.

This, Sir, was the Concert proposed by our Minister at the *Hague*, and, at the same Time, as that Letter likewise informs us, the Queen of *Hungary*'s Minister here, was informed, that his Majesty was resolved to perform his Engagements to the Queen of *Hungary*, as soon as a proper Plan for the military Operations could be settled; and this our Minister at *Vienna* was desired to assure that Court of, as he certainly did accordingly. In short, by all the Accounts we have of the Conduct of our Ministers at this Time, and for some Time before, they seem to have been under a much greater Concern about settling with the Queen of *Hungary* and the *Dutch* a Plan for attacking *Prussia*, than they were about settling the Differences between that Prince and the Queen of *Hungary*: Nay, they seem to have been under a Concern lest the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Prussia* should accommodate their Differences; and thereby deprive them of an Opportunity of attacking the Dominions of the latter; for by the Letter I have mentioned, our Minister at *Vienna* was instructed to feel the Pulse of that Court, as to their inclining to come to an Accommodation with *Prussia*,

* See *Annals of Europe* for 1741, p. 469.

Prussia, but expressly ordered *not to advise them one Way or other*.

Considering the Circumstances of *Europe* at that Time, Sir, it would be very difficult to account for this Conduct in our Ministers, if we had not got some Papers upon our Table that furnishes us with the proper Clew. The Papers I mean, Sir, is that which is called *A Project of a Convention*, and that which is called *Remarks of the Court of Vienna on Lord Harrington's Letter of the 28th of April*. From these Papers it appears, that when the King of *Prussia* first entered *Silesia*, some wrong-headed Minister formed a Scheme for taking hold of that Opportunity to add some Part of the *Prussian* Dominions to the Electorate of *Hanover*, and for this Purpose it was proposed, that an Alliance should be formed between the Queen of *Hungary*, *Great Britain*, *Holland*, *Hanover*, *Saxony*, and *Muscovy*, for attacking *Prussia*, and dividing his Dominions amongst them; for by the Terms proposed, each Party was to keep what he could conquer. This Project was communicated to Count *Ostein*, the *Austrian* Minister here, and by him to the Court of *Vienna*, where it was drawn up into the Form of a Treaty, a Copy of which we have upon our Table, intitled, as I have said, *A Project of a Convention*; but tho' it was drawn up in form at *Vienna*, that Court, in the Remarks I have mentioned, expressly declare, that in this Project they only followed what others desired, and that it was drawn only in Consequence of the Relations sent by Count *Ostein*. This Project was, it seems, adopted by our Ministers here, and so fond were they of it, that it prevented their seeing the Danger and Confusion *Europe* would be involved in by a Confederacy between *France*, *Spain*, the Emperor, the Electors *Palatine* and *Cologne*, the King of *Prussia*, and the King of *Sweden*.

Or perhaps their Fondness for this Project made them such Fools as to believe the Protestations of the Court of *France*, that they would adhere to the Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*, and give no Assistance to *Spain* or *Bavaria*, nor any Way obstruct our Schemes in *Germany*.

But our Ministers, Sir, enjoyed but a very short While the Pleasure of indulging themselves with the Hopes of being able to make an Addition to the Electorate of *Hanover* at the Expence of *Prussia*; for soon after the Beginning of *March*, as appears from the Lord *Harrington's* Letter of the 5th of that Month, they had certain Information, that *France* was preparing to throw off the Mask, and that a Treaty was far advanced between *Prussia* and *France*. This made their Scheme against *Prussia* a little dangerous; and I believe they had, at the same Time, the Mortification to find, that the *Dutch* would have nothing to do with it, which made it absolutely impracticable. Upon this, I shall grant, they began to advise the Queen of *Hungary* to make it up at any Rate with the King of *Prussia*; but they made that Advice ineffectual, by promising, at the same Time, to fulfil their Engagements to her at all Events, tho' by the fresh Instructions they sent to our Minister at the *Russian* Court, which the Queen of *Hungary*, in the Remarks I have mentioned, complains of, it appears, they had no real Intention to perform that Promise; for if they had been really determined to assist the Queen of *Hungary*, they would not surely have desisted from endeavouring to bring the powerful Empire of *Russia* into the same Measure; but as both the Queen of *Hungary*, and the Court of *Russia*, shewed themselves a little cool as to our Project of dividing the *Prussian* Dominions, as both of them declared against having any Share in the Conquests, our Ministers,

sters, whatever they might promise, began to be very indifferent about assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, as soon as they found that no Advantage could thereby be got for the Electorate of *Hanover*; and that Electorate, notwithstanding all the Promises of our Ministers, to assist the Queen of *Hungary* in all Events, concluded at last a Neutrality with *France*.

That Neutrality, Sir, I shall not give myself the Trouble of finding Fault with. The Neutrality itself was never made a Topick of Ridicule; but the Manner in which it was negotiated became very justly a Topick of Ridicule, and the Consequences it had, or at least seemed to have, upon the Measures of this Nation, became a Subject for the most melancholy Reflections to every true *Englishman*. It is highly probable, that in the Treaty itself there was no Stipulation for the Neutrality of this Kingdom; for no *English* Minister would dare to sign such a Treaty; but I will say, that while the same Counsels prevailed here, it appeared to be a Neutrality for *England* as well as *Hanover*; for otherwise there is no accounting for the Conduct of our Ministers with regard to our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*. We knew, that our declared Enemies the *Spaniards*, were preparing a very formidable Embarkation at *Barcelona*, and as formidable a Squadron at *Cádiz*, as they could fit out: We knew, that the *French*, who, as has been acknowledged by the Advocates for this Address, wanted only an Opportunity to attack us, were preparing as formidable a Squadron at *Toulon* as they could fit out. In these Circumstances we must admit, that our Ministers had, or had not, an Assurance upon which they could depend, that none of these Preparations were designed against our Possessions in the *Mediterranean*. But such an Assu-

rance they could not have, unless *England*, as well as *Hanover*, was included in the Neutrality, by some secret Article, or, at least, by some verbal Engagement; and if they had no such Assurance, their neglecting to reinforce Admiral *Haddock's* Squadron, so as to make it equal to the Combined Squadrons of *France* and *Spain*, was a most heinous Crime, and was the Cause of that Affront which was put upon the Flag of *England* by the *French* Admiral; for no Man, I hope, will pretend to say, that it was not in the Power of our Ministers, to have provided our Admiral with such a Squadron as would have enabled him to give a good Account of both these Squadrons; and if he had been so provided, and properly instructed, I believe, no *Frenchman* whatever would have dared to tell him, *You shall not attack the declared Enemies of your Country*.

I hope, Sir, I have now clearly shewed, from the best Authorities, that the Court of *Vienna's* refusing to give any Satisfaction to *Prussia*, was not owing to any Obstinacy in that Court, but to the Designs of the Court of *Hanover*, which governed the Measures of our Ministers here; and to confirm what I say, beyond Contradiction, I shall produce one other Authority, from the Mouth of one of our own Ministers, I mean our Minister at *Vienna*, who, as appears from Lord *Harrington's* Letter of the 27th of *February*, had informed our Court here, that the *Great Duke*, and some of the principal Ministers at *Vienna*, seemed inclined, and even were desirous to come to an Accommodation with the King of *Prussia*, upon the Foot of the Plan suggested by Mr. *Götter*, which the *Great Duke* was so fond of as to call his own. From hence it is evident, that the Court of *Vienna* were not obstinate, but were ready to come to an Accommodation

commodation with the King of *Prussia*, upon the Plan which he himself had offered by Mr. *Gotter*, his Minister at *Vienna*; and that they were diverted from this salutary Measure by our taking the *Danes* and *Hessians* into our Pay, and by the extreme Readiness our Ministers shewed at that Time to join with them in attacking the King of *Prussia*. It was this that made them afterwards suppose it inconsistent with their Honour to enter into any Treaty with *Prussia*, till he had withdrawn his Troops from *Silesia*; and tho', when we saw the Danger we had brought *Europe* and ourselves into by seconding the selfish Views of *Hanover*: I say, tho' we then advised the Court of *Vienna* to make it up at any Rate with *Prussia*, yet we never endeavoured to make them alter this Opinion, but on the contrary confirmed them in it, by negotiating at the *Prussian* Court upon this Foot only*, and by promising them our Assistance in all Events; which we continued to do till the very Time of the *Hanover* Neutrality's being concluded.

Thus, Sir, it must appear, that if it became impossible to give the Queen of *Hungary* any effectual Assistance, that Impossibility was occasioned solely by the Schemes and the Blunders of our Ministers; but even after the *French* began to pull off the Mask, and even tho' the King of *Prussia* had then actually concluded his Alliance with them, the Thing was far from being impossible or impracticable. If we can believe the Court of *Vienna* in the Remarks I have mentioned, the *Russians* were ready to have attacked *Prussia*, if we had not, upon seeing the Danger arising from *France*, diverted them from it, by sending new and different Instructions to our Minister at their Court. And if the Empire of *Russia* had declared openly and strenuously in

Favour of the Queen of *Hungary*, it is highly probable that we might have prevailed on the King and Kingdom of *Poland* to do the same, especially if the Queen of *Hungary* had made him some Concessions in *Silesia*, in order to unite his Kingdom and Electorate. Such a Confederacy, Sir, with a commanding *British* Squadron in the *Baltick*, and another in the *Mediterranean*, might have shewn, that it was not impossible to give effectual Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*; but *Hanover* might possibly have suffered in the Scuffle, and from the Moment we perceived this, we began to be as much governed by unreasonable Fears, as we had before been by unreasonable Hopes. This made us permit our Enemies, the *Spaniards*, to land their Troops quietly in *Italy*: This made the Court of *Hanover* beg a Neutrality: This procured the House of *Bavaria* the Imperial Diadem; and this gave such a Turn to the System of *Europe*, as made the vigorous Measures we have since pursued as ridiculous, as our preceding pusillanimous Measures were absurd.

I come now, Sir, to the Beginning of the famous Year 1742, which gave such a Turn to the Affairs of this Nation as may be the Ruin of the Liberties of *Europe*, and will certainly, in my Opinion, pave the Way for the utter Ruin, or the firm Re-establishment of the Liberties of this Country; but before I begin to examine the Measures we have since that Time pursued, I must examine how the System of *Europe* stood at the Beginning of this Year. The Duke of *Bavaria* being chosen Emperor by eight of the nine Electors of the Empire, and thereby the Imperial Diadem gone from the House of *Austria*, for this Emperor's Life-time at least, that House could no longer be set up as the Rival of the House of *Bourbon*,

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* See *Annals of Europe* for 1741, p. 470.

hon, nor could the Balance of Power be now established, as formerly, upon the Power of the House of *Austria*, without getting the Election of the present Emperor declared void, and the Queen of *Hungary* established in all her Father's Dominions, or having an Equivalent for what she should be obliged to yield up for restoring the Peace of *Germany*. This, Sir, was apparently impossible, considering the then Circumstances of *Europe*, and the governing Politicks at the respective Courts. The *Dutch* were for nothing but negotiating, and seemed absolutely resolved to trust rather to a new Confederacy for preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe*, than to engage themselves in the War merely for supporting or restoring the House of *Austria*: The Affairs of *Russia* and *Sweden* had taken such a new and extraordinary Turn as made it highly probable, that if they took any Share in the Troubles in *Germany*, it would be in favour of the *French* and *Bavarians*. The Court of *Denmark* was in a League with *France*: Three, or I may say five of the Electors of the Empire, to wit, *Prussia*, *Saxony*, *Bavaria*, *Palatine*, and *Cologne*, were actually engaged in War with the House of *Austria*; and the whole Empire seemed resolved to support the Election they had made, and the Dignity of the Head they had chosen.

In these Circumstances, Sir, it was absolutely impossible for us to restore the House of *Austria* to its former Power and Dignity, or to re-establish the Balance of Power in *Europe* upon the Power of that House; and therefore the only wise Thing we could do was to join with the *Dutch* in negotiating the Re-establishment of the Peace of *Germany*, and securing the Liberties of *Europe* against the future ambitious Projects of *France*, by a Confederacy among the Princes who were most likely to

suffer by those Projects. I shall most readily grant, that it was the Interest of this Nation to have preserved the old System in *Europe*, or to have restored it, if it had been in our Power: Nay, I shall grant, that this was more our Interest than it was the Interest of any other Power in *Europe*, because we were in the least Danger, or most remote from the Danger of suffering by the overgrown Power of the House of *Austria*; and therefore it was certainly right, both in the Parliament and People, to recommend to his Majesty the Preservation of the old System; but after this had been rendered impossible by our own Blundering or timidous Conduct, no Man of common Sense could recommend to his Majesty what evidently appeared to be impossible; and therefore it was most reasonable and right, that those who had at first recommended our assisting the Queen of *Hungary* in the most vigorous Manner, should now recommend our assisting her no farther than was necessary for forming and establishing that Confederacy, whereon, for the future, the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe* was to depend.

For this Purpose, Sir, nothing more was necessary than to take Care, that *France* should get no Increase of Dominions by the new Division of *Europe* that was to be made. Whether the Power of the House of *Bavaria*, now the Imperial, was or was not to be encreased, at the Expence of the House of *Austria*, was not now the Question; because, if the Affair had been settled by our Mediation, the House of *Bavaria* would have been as ready as the House of *Austria* to have entered into a Confederacy against the future ambitious Projects of *France*. Whilst the present Connection subsists between the Courts of *France* and *Spain*, it is indeed the general Interest, and whilst the present War subsists between

between *Spain* and us, it is, in particular, our Interest, to prevent that Crown's making any new Conquest in *Italy*; but otherwise it would have signified nothing to the rest of *Europe*, or to us, whether the Queen of *Hungary* should keep Possession of all her Dominions in *Italy*, or should yield up a Part of them to a Son of *Spain*. Therefore it was certainly our Interest, about the Beginning of the Year 1742, to have joined with the *Dutch* in the Plan of Negotiation, and in the mean Time to have assisted the Queen of *Hungary* with our Money, and to have opposed the Designs of her and our Enemies the *Spaniards* with our Squadrons. By these Means we might soon have restored the Peace of *Germany*; and the surprising Success of the Queen of *Hungary's* Arms, about the End of the Year 1741, had made this more easy than could before have been expected.

This, I say, Sir, was at that Time our Interest; but soon after the Beginning of that Year, a new Minister got himself, I shall not say how, into the King's Council, who immediately resolved at any Rate to get himself into the King's Closet; and for this Purpose he resolved to take Advantage of the Spirit that had appeared in this Nation in favour of the Queen of *Hungary*, in order to squeeze from thence some Benefit for the Electorate of *Hanover*. In pursuance of the Plan he had formed and advised, a most extraordinary Zeal began to appear in our Councils for assisting and supporting the Queen of *Hungary*, and our Ministers, even those who just before had betray'd the Cause of *Europe* and their Country to their Fears of *France*, began to affect high Metal and Courage, and a high Contempt of the Power of *France*. Soon after, it began to be whisper'd, that a large Body of our *British* Troops were to be sent to *Flanders*.

For what End no body could imagine, because it was known, from our common News Papers, that the *Dutch* had positively declared against it; and every one knew, that the Money those Troops would cost us, would have been of much greater Service to the Queen of *Hungary*, who did not want Soldiers, as good at least as ours, but Money to maintain those Soldiers, and to provide them with Arms and Ammunition. Every one therefore concluded, that 16 or 20,000 *British* Troops in *Flanders* could be of no Service to the Queen of *Hungary*, especially as the *French* were tied up from attacking her upon that Quarter by their Engagements with the *Dutch*, and more especially as the *Dutch* threatened, that they would declare against whichever Side should strike the first Blow in *Flanders*.

Whatever the Friends of our Ministers may pretend, Sir, every Man who impartially examines the Dates and Circumstances of what afterwards happened, must conclude, that the sending of our Troops to *Flanders* had not the least Effect upon the Counsels of *France*, or of any other Power in *Europe*, nor in the least contributed to the future Successes of the Queen of *Hungary*. Whoever considers the Politicks and the preceding Conduct of *France*, must see, that tho' the *French* were desirous enough to have the Power of the House of *Austria* reduced, they had no Mind to take the whole Load upon themselves, or to venture the total Destruction of their Army in conquering Provinces for the Emperor in *Germany*, or for the Queen of *Spain* in *Italy*. If they had resolved upon this, they might have had the Queen of *Hungary* drove out of *Germany* as well as *Italy* the very first Campaign. But they were so far from resolving upon this, that they never did embark in the Affairs of *Germany* till they were assured

sured of the Alliance with *Prussia*, which they at last obtained merely by the bad Conduct of our Ministers; nor did they send a Man to the Assistance of the *Spaniards* in *Italy*, tho' they knew, that they might have done it without any Interruption from our Squadron.

From their Conduct the preceding Campaign it is therefore evident, Sir, that their Design was, to get the Power of the House of *Austria* in *Germany* reduced chiefly by the *German* Princes themselves; and the Power of that House in *Italy* reduced solely by the *Spaniards* and such of the *Italian* Princes as should join with them. This, I am persuaded, was their Design, and therefore I must conclude, that if we had taken the least Care to prevent *Prussia's* entering into an Alliance with them, none of their Troops would have entered *Germany*; nor would any of the *Spanish* Troops have entered *Italy*, if we had taken Care to reinforce sufficiently, and instruct properly, the Squadron we had in the *Mediterranean*. This being the Case, Sir, as soon as the *French* found themselves abandoned by *Prussia* and *Saxony*, and that we had reinforced and properly instructed our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, they thought no more of prosecuting the War, but of negotiating a Peace; and if we had seconded them, I am persuaded, a Peace might that Summer have been concluded, more safe for the Liberties of *Europe*, and more beneficial and honourable for this Nation, than any, I am afraid, we shall hereafter be able to obtain. It was not therefore the Troops we sent to *Flanders*, but the Court of *Vienna's* agreeing to give Satisfaction to *Prussia* and *Saxony*, that prevented the *French* assisting the *Spaniards* in *Italy*, or sending Reinforcements to their Army in *Germany*; for were it to be supposed, that the *French* had not Troops e-

nough for both these Purposes, as well as for opposing the little Army we were to form in *Flanders*, it would be ridiculous to suppose, that our forming an Army in *Flanders*, where they were sure we could not act, would prevent their sending their Troops where they were absolutely necessary for the Success of their Designs. And it was not Fear that prevented the *Dutch* from joining in our Measures, but it was either because they did not approve of them, or because our Behaviour at the Time of the *Hanover* Neutrality had given them a Diffidence, which could not be removed by our new Minister, who, they saw, was to be under the same Influence with his Predecessor. One of these two, I say, or perhaps Part of both, was the Reason why the *Dutch* did not join in our Measures; for tho' few People here at first knew the true Motive of our sending a Body of our Troops to *Flanders*, the States General were probably from the Beginning apprised of it, and therefore I do not wonder at their Declarations upon that Occasion.

Long before the End of the Summer, Sir, the true Motive began to appear; for as soon as it began to be whispered, that a Body of 16,000 *Hanoverian* Troops was to be taken into *British* Pay, every one began to smell out the Secret: Every one began to see, that our Troops were not sent to *Flanders* to assist the Queen of *Hungary*, but to afford a Handle for taking 16,000 *Hanoverians* into *British* Pay, and that this was the Project which our new Minister had formed for gaining what he wanted and so ardently desired. If the Design had been to give any real and effectual Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*, the proper Way would have been to have sent our *British* Troops to *Hanover*, which we might have easily done, even tho' the *Dutch* had refused them

them a Passage thro' their Country, and by being joined there by the 6000 *Hessians* in *British* Pay, and the 16,000 *Hanoverians* that were to be taken into *British* Pay, they would have formed an Army sufficient for driving the *French* Army A under *Maillebois* out of *Germany*, which would have prevented his marching to the Relief of *Prague*; or if he had marched that Way, they might have followed close at his Heels, and thereby prevented the *Austrians* from being obliged to raise the Siege of that Place. But this, Sir, would have immediately engaged our Mercenaries in Action, whereas their Design was not to fight but to take our Money; and therefore Care was taken to march them to a Place where we could not engage them in Action, without the Concurrence of the *Dutch*, which we were pretty sure we could not obtain.

In the mean Time the Behaviour of the *French* towards the King of *Prussia*, especially about the Time of the Battle of *Crotzka*, had made him ready to hearken to any Proposals that might be made him on the Part of the Court of *Vienna*; and the latter were so sensible of the true Design of our forming an Army in *Flanders*, and were now so fully convinced, that no effectual Assistance could be expected from hence, that they were now ready to offer Terms much more advantageous for the King of *Prussia*, and less advantageous for themselves, than those offered by that Prince at the Beginning, and by Encouragement from hence, if not by our Instigation, rejected. This Temper in the two Courts soon brought on an Accommodation, and that was naturally followed by an Accommodation between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Dresden*. Can it be supposed, Sir, that the Courts of *Berlin* and *Dresden* were ever afraid of the Resent-

ment of *France*, when by joining with the Queen of *Hungary* it would have been easy for them to have drove all the *French* Armies out of *Germany*, had they been as numerous as it was possible for *France* to send thither? Could the Difference between our having 20,000 Men in *England*, or in *Flanders*, make any material Difference in their Fears or their Hopes, when all the World knows, that we can send 20,000 or 40,000 Men to *Flanders* whenever we please? No, Sir, it was their own Interest, and that alone, by which they were governed, and if that had been rightly considered immediately after the *Emperor's* Death, no *Frenchman* would have entered *Germany*, no *Spaniard* would have entered *Italy*, in a hostile Manner; the *Grand Duke* would have been chosen *Emperor*, the Balance of Power would have been established upon its antient Foundation, and the monstrous Expence prevented which this Nation has been, and is like to be put to.

As I have said before, Sir, when the *French* found themselves abandon'd by the *Prussians* and *Saxons*, they thought no more of prosecuting the War, but of negotiating a Peace in *Germany*. Their first Propositions were perhaps insidious, as all *French* Propositions ever were, and ever will be; but as the Affairs of *Germany* were then circumstanced, we might have taken the Bait without allowing ourselves to be caught in the Snare. All the Princes of *Germany* then desired to see the Peace of their Country restored; and if reasonable Terms had been proposed by us and rejected by *France* and the *Emperor*, it would have united *Europe* as well as *Germany* in our Favour; but a Peace was now inconsistent with the favourite Scheme of our Minister; because if a Suspension of Arms had been upon any Terms agreed on, he could have found no

no Pretence for taking any *Hanoverian* Troops into *British* Pay; therefore, we gave no helping Hand towards restoring the Peace of *Germany*, but on the contrary, if the Truth were known, I believe, it would appear, that we used some Methods for preventing it, and thereby our Minister found Means to execute the Scheme he had projected. The Troops of *Hanover* were taken into *British* Pay at a Time when they could be of no immediate Service, and marched to a Place where they could give no Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*, nor any Terror or Uneasiness to the Court of *France*. Nay, that Court had, perhaps, private Assurances, that these Troops should not be employed against them, otherwise I cannot account for their sending Mr. *Maillebois* out of *Westphalia*, since it was certainly in their Power to have sent an Army equal to his, from *Alsace*, for the Relief of their Army then besieged in the City of *Prague*; and no Man will suppose, that our Troops in *Flanders* could prevent their sending any Troops out of *Alsace*.

Our Army being thus, and for these Ends, Sir, formed in *Flanders*, and sent into Winter Quarters almost as soon as formed, it could not but occasion great Uneasiness and Discontent among the People of this Kingdom; and the violent Opposition this Measure met with in Parliament, convinced our Ministers, that notwithstanding its having been approved of by a Majority, it would be necessary to make a Shew, at least, of doing something with this Army the ensuing Campaign. This, Sir, was the true Cause of its March into *Germany* last Spring; but what it was to do there, no Man could then, no Man can as yet tell; for that this Army, or this March, was the Cause of the *French* Troops evacuating *Germany*, is certainly a Mistake. The *French* Court had re-

solved upon this before our Army marched: All they wanted was to get their Troops out of *Germany* without any considerable Loss; and the March of our Army to *Germany* was so far from preventing the Retreat of their Troops from *Bavaria*, that a considerable Body of Troops was detached from their Army in *Swabia*, and sent to *Bavaria* to facilitate this Retreat, without our attempting in the least to interrupt or disturb them in this Design; which convinces me, that there would have been no Action between our Army and the *French* in *Germany*, if the latter had not attacked us; and this they would not have done, if they had not thought they had got such an Opportunity of ruining our Army as no political Reason could justify their neglecting. By the Bravery of our Troops, 'tis true, and the Misconduct of some of their inferior Generals, they were shamefully repulsed; and the Use, or rather no Use we made of that Repulse, or of Prince *Charles's* joining us with a numerous and victorious Army, is a Proof, that we are more concerned about continuing these Mercenaries in our Pay, than about obtaining an honourable Peace, either for ourselves or the Queen of *Hungary*.

But I should be glad to know what it is we aim at by maintaining a numerous Land Army, either in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine*. Is it to be supposed, that if we had no Army there, the *French* would attempt to recover *Bavaria* from the Queen of *Hungary*, without the Assistance of any of the *German* Princes? They know too well the Expence and the Hazard of such an Undertaking to attempt it; and we may depend on it, they never will march another Way into *Germany*, unless our extravagant Schemes again procure them the Alliance of some of the chief Princes of *Germany*.
Till

Till then the Queen of Hungary must be safe upon the Side of Germany, and if we had not fed her up with Hopes of assisting her in making Conquests upon France, which it is not in our Power to do, she might before this Time have made both the Spaniards and the French sick of their Designs against her in Italy, by pouring great Armies into that Country, and by the Distress which might have been brought upon her Enemies by Means of our Squadron. This, without our putting ourselves to the Expence either of sending our Troops abroad, or of hiring Mercenaries, would have procured a Peace with regard to her Dominions in Italy; and when this is done, she never did nor will refuse to restore the Emperor to his hereditary Dominions in Germany, unless her and our Success against France should inspire her with such ambitious Sentiments as may again unite the greatest Part of Germany, with France and Spain, against her. But of this, I believe, there is no great Danger, because it would be next to a Miracle if we should have any Success; for by shifting the chief Seat of the War from Germany and Italy to the Frontiers of France, we shall make the Prosecution of it so cheap and easy to France, and so expensive and difficult to this Nation, that before we can bring France into any Distress our Funds will be quite exhausted, and then we must accept of such Terms as our Enemies shall please to prescribe; from all which I must conclude, that our maintaining a Land Army upon the Continent, and encouraging the Queen of Hungary to attempt making Conquests upon France, may be attended with many Mischiefs, but can be attended with no one Advantage, either to this Nation or the Queen of Hungary.

Having thus shewn, Sir, that our

Measures have in every Step been wrong, ever since the late Emperor's Death, and that they are now worse than ever they were before, because they are more expensive, and may subject us to greater Dangers, I hope, no Gentleman will be sway'd by the Argument, that our putting a Negative upon this Motion may put a Stop to or prevent the Prosecution of the Measures we are now engaged in; for this, I think, would be of the most signal Advantage to this Nation, and would probably be the Means of very soon restoring the Tranquillity of Europe, which is of itself a sufficient Reason for my giving my Negative to this Question.

C The next that spoke in this Debate was Cn. Fulvius, in the Character of Henry Fox, Esq; whose Speech was to this Effect.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

THE Hon. Gentleman who made and seconded this Motion, and the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last but one, have so much exhausted the Subject, and have so fully stated every Argument that can be made use of in Support of the Motion, or in Vindication of our late Measures, that I should have given you no Trouble upon this Occasion, if the extraordinary Nature of this Debate had not called me up. The present Debate, Sir, is such a one as I never was Witness to in this House before, and hope, I shall never again. It is not a Debate, as usual, about the Form of our Address, or about amending the Motion for an Address; but it is a Debate, whether we shall address or no; for as no Amendment has been proposed, the Question must be, whether we shall return any, or no Address, by Way of Answer to the most gracious Speech his Majesty has been

been pleased to make to us from the Throne? And will any Gentleman so far violate his Duty to his Sovereign, as to give a Negative to such a Question? In most Questions, Sir, I must confess, I am well enough satisfied with seeing a Majority upon what I think the right Side; and the Greatness or Smallness of that Majority gives me very little Concern; but upon this Question, Sir, if the Gentlemen who have hitherto opposed the Motion, think fit to make it the Question, I must say, I should be sorry to see one contradictory Vote; therefore, if Gentlemen are resolved not to agree to the Proposition now made to us, I hope they will, in common Decency, and out of Respect to their Sovereign, propose some new Amendment, or, at least, the previous Question, that it may not seem to have been a Question in this House, whether or no we shall return Thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious Speech from the Throne?

As this had not before been taken Notice of, I thought it absolutely necessary, Sir, not to let it pass unobserved, lest some Gentlemen might, by the plausible Objections made against our Measures, be induced to shew a Want of Respect to their Sovereign, without being sensible of it, which, I am sure, they will not, when they are fully apprised of the true Nature of the Question now before us. And now I am up, I hope, I shall be excused, if before I sit down again, I endeavour to answer the Objections that have been started against our Conduct since the Death of the late Emperor, and to shew the Weakness of the Excuse that has been made for some Gentlemen differing so much now from the Sentiments they so warmly expressed three Years ago.

[This SPEECH to be concluded, and the JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

TRIAL in relation to JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq; and the Earl of ANGLESEY, continued from p. 293.

A The Hearing of the Witnesses for the Defendant, who were 33 in Number, being ended, the Counsel for the Lessor of the Plaintiff opened the Nature of their Evidence on their Reply.

B MR. Serjeant Marshall. My Lord, we will shew that Lady Altham was not in Wexford in Spring Assizes 1715, and that she did not live at Vice's for a Year after.

And as the Necessity of the Defendant's Evidence introduced the Child of Joan Landy, we will shew Joan Landy's Child to be dead and buried; we will support the Character of Joan Laffan, and impeach the Credit of the Defendant's Witnesses.

C Caesar Colclough, Esq; says, He has seen the Lady Altham, and knows Mrs. Giffard. Says, he remembers the Trial of Mr. Masterfon, and Mr. Walsh, for he was at the Trial at Wexford Assizes. Says, they were indicted for inlisting Men for the Pretender, and they came off with Honour, and Shame to their Prosecutors. Says, he took as much Care as he could to see Justice done them. Says, that Colonel Toplady was High Sheriff. Says, he does not remember to have seen Lady Altham at that Assizes; and that she could not attend that Trial, and sit near him, but he must have seen her; and believes if she attended the Trial, he should have known it. Says, that he would not have set by any Lady at that Trial, he was so solicitous for Mr. Masterfon, who was his Relation; and if any Women of Distinction had been there, he believes he should have heard it. Says, he heard she was at the Assizes of Wexford

ford in 1716, when Mr. Doyle was try'd.

Being asked, if he believes Mrs. Giffard can be believed on her Oath; says, he cannot form a Belief whether she can be believed; as Circumstances happen Persons may change, and that Mrs. Giffard is very poor.

John Hufsey. Being asked if he knows Mrs. Heath, and whether he had any, and what Discourse with her about the Lessor of the Plaintiff; says, he knows Mrs. Heath, and had some Discourse with her about two Years and a half ago; says, he was serv'd with a *Subpœna* the *Thursday* before his Examination; that a Gentleman sent in his Name to Deponent by Deponent's Servant, and afterwards served him with a *Subpœna*; says, he went on a certain Evening to drink Tea at Mrs. Heath's Lodgings along with a Gentlewoman; says, he cannot tell what introduced Mr. Annesley in Conversation; says, Mrs. Heath said, no body knew that Gentleman's Affairs better than herself, for that she had a long Time lived with Lady Altham, his Mother; says, Mrs. Heath seemed to speak with some Concern about him; says, she said the *Duchess of Buckingham* sent for her three Times in private about Mr. Annesley; says, he is sure Mrs. Heath called Lady Altham Mr. Annesley's Mother, and that she said the young Gentleman was very much injured. Says, he came to *Ireland* the latter End of *July*, and lives at a Place called *Painstown*, near *Rath-Coffee*, in the County of *Kildare*; says, he saw Mrs. Heath several Times; that his first Acquaintance with her was about five Years ago; says, that he told several Times of that Conversation; that he spoke of it to his Sister in *Smithfield*; that he spoke of it in his own House; that he believes he mentioned it now and then since his coming to Town; and that he told it to some Gentlemen in

London in the Coffee-houses. Says, he never saw Mr. M'Kercher till last Year in the *Globe* Coffee-house; says, he lodged in *Orange-Court*, near *St. James's*, in *London*. Being asked, who was in Company when Mrs. Heath spoke to him; says, one Mrs. Simpson, and a young Gentlewoman that lodged up one Pair of Stairs, were in Company, and that Deponent had seen Mrs. Heath before that in Company with Mrs. Simpson; says, that Mrs. Heath then lived in a Court about forty Yards from *St. Andrew's Church* in *Holborn*, and he was to see her last *July*; that he had Letters for Mrs. Simpson; and that he gave them to Mrs. Heath; that he did not stay, but left the Letters with Mrs. Heath. Says, that at the last Conversation he had with her, she told him, she believed she should come to his Country about being a Witness for Lord Anglesey; says, there was no Conversation about the Nature of the Evidence, she only said that she was to give Evidence for Lord Anglesey, but that he did not hear what Evidence she was to give; says, that he told her, if she went she ought to be well paid; says, he never had any Conversation with her since about the Affair; says, there was some Difference between the first Conversation and the last Conversation, because she seemed concerned for Mr. Annesley the first Time the Conversation was about him; therefore he remembered the Words, and was positive she mentioned Lady Altham, his Mother. Says, he was employed as a Steward in one of the Yachts by the Board of *Green Cloth*. Being asked, what Religion he was of; says, he was a *Roman Catholick*.

Mary Heath was ordered by the Court to be called again, to declare what she could say against Hufsey's Evidence.

Mary Heath sworn. Being asked

if she knew one Mr. *John Hussey*; says, she did, and drank Tea with him and one Mrs. *Simpson*. Being asked if she ever spoke to Mr. *Hussey*, and what she said to him; says, she never said to Mr. *Hussey* what he had sworn, or that Lady *Altham* A had a Child, or that she was Mother to Mr. *Annesley*.

Then *Hussey* being asked about the Conversation, insisted, that Mrs. *Heath* told him that Lady *Altham* was Mr. *Annesley*'s Mother.

Heath being again asked, if Lady *Altham* lodged at *Vice*'s more than once; says, that Lady *Altham* did not lodge at *Vice*'s more than once, and that she lodged there a little before the Queen's Death, and after, and lodged there on King George's Birth-Day. Being asked, whether Lady *Altham* was at the Trial of Mr. *Masterfon* and Mr. *Walsh* at *Wexford* Assizes; says, my Lady was. Being asked, if she knew one Mr. *Higgison*; says, she did not know any Thing of Mr. *Higgison*.

Hussey being asked, whether he knew before last *Thursday*, that he was to be examined; says, he did not. Being asked, whether he took any Notice to Mrs. *Heath* the second Time, when he found she changed her Mind; says, he did not take any Notice, nor did he mention any Thing of it to her. Being asked by Defendant's Counsel, why he would not prevent Perjury; says, he did not think farther about it; says, that Mrs. *Heath*'s mentioning to be examined for Lord *Anglesey*, made Deponent think she changed her Mind. Being asked, whether he believed what *Heath* said on the first Conversation to be true; says, he could not say that he believed it to be true at the Time of the first Conversation, but gave himself no Trouble about it. Says, that at the Time of the second Conversation he did not recollect what was said at the Time of the first, and believes it

was since the second Conversation that he recollected the first Conversation; says, he spoke of it before, and therefore recollected; says, he spoke of it several Times, and refreshed his Memory about it,

Thomas Higgison says, He knew the late Lord and Lady *Altham*, and that he knew *Arthur* the late Earl of *Anglesey*; says, that he was Receiver of the late Earl of *Anglesey*'s Rents in the County of *Wexford*, from the Year 1711, to the Year 1716, and that he knew Lady *Altham* in 1715; that he collected Rents at a Place called *Clonimes* in 1715; that the *Thursday* before *Easter* he went to *Clonimes* to go to *Wexford* Assizes, and that he went the *Tuesday* after *Easter Sunday* to *Dunmain*, and met there *John Weeden*'s Wife, and one *Taylor*, and some other Servants; says, he enquired if my Lord was at home, but was told he was gone abroad; says, my Lady came down, and that he saw her at the Back-door, and remembers that she was big-bellied, and that she gave him two Glasses of White-Wine, and that he drank to her Ladyship's happy Delivery, Says, he went to Major *Rogers*'s in *Enniscorthy*, and went from *Enniscorthy* to one *Hayes*'s, who lived between *Enniscorthy* and *Wexford*; and *Thursday Morning*, which was the *Thursday* after *Easter Sunday*, he came to *Wexford* Assizes; says, that the Spring Assizes that Year began on *Saturday, April* the 16th; says, he saw some Tenants of my Lord *Anglesey* there, and received some Money from them. Being asked, if he could remember what Dress my Lady had on; says, he remembers my Lady *Altham* had on a white Apron, a white Handkerchief, and a strip'd Gown. Says, he paid Money to Lord *Altham* in *Wexford*, and saw his Coachman; says, he was at the *Big-Inn*, and had one Pint of White-Wine there; says

says, he heard afterwards that Mr. *Walsh* and Mr. *Masterfon* were try'd at *Wexford*. Says, he paid my Lord 28*l.* Rent, which Deponent's Son received at the *Nanny-Water*, in the County of *Meath*, which is Part of my Lord *Altham's* Estate. Being asked, if he entered all the Money he received of my Lord *Anglesey's* Rents in his Books; says, he did, and made an Entry every Day in his Books of what he received; says, he received 10*l.* from Mrs. *Giffard* on *Thursday* going to *Clonimes*; that he received 4*l.* from Mr. *Thomas Houghton*; that he received the 28*l.* at *Enniscorthy*, *Wednesday* in *Easter Week* from his Son (except 14*s.* Expences) which the Deponent paid my Lord in *Wexford*. Being asked, what Day of the Month was it he came to *Clonimes*; says, on *Thursday* before *Easter Sunday*; that he was backwards and forwards to and from *Clonimes* for three Days; that he lay at Mr. *Sutton's* every Night; that he went to Mr. *Houghton's* on *Monday*, and returned to Mr. *Sutton's* at Night; that he went first to *Dunmain*, and afterwards went to *Enniscorthy*. Says, he cannot tell whether *Dunmain* be the nearest Road from *Clonimes* to *Enniscorthy*; and Deponent says, that Lord *Anglesey* said there would be many Pretenders to his Estate, and desired the Deponent to turn Tenant to Mr. *Charles Annesley*.

Defendant's Counsel desired Deponent to look over his Papers, which he according did; and then mentioned particular Times of his receiving some Rents: That he received Rents from Mr. *Thomas Houghton* in 1713, and to the best of his Memory received four Pounds.

Mr. *Cæsar Colclough* being in Court, was asked, If he had seen Lord *Altham* at *Wexford* Assizes; says, he does not remember to have seen him there.

Then *Higgison* being again interrogated, says, he could not tell

the Day of the Week he received *Houghton's* Rents; says, he received *Giffard's*, *Houghton's*, and one *Sutton's* Rent within three Days Time; says, he believes it was after the 21st of *May* he lay at *Ross*. That he lay either at one *Browning's* or *Boucher's*. Being asked the particular Manner of his entering the Receipt of the Rents; says, he entered the particular Day of the Month on which he received the Money. Says, he very often lay at *Dunmain* before the Time of his going to the Assizes; and lay several Nights at *Dunmain* before Lady *Altham* came thither. Says, he called at *Dunmain* to acquaint my Lord that his Son would pay that Money. Being ask'd, if he made an Entry of that Money, says he is sure he did, and took Receipts, and has seen that Entry, and believes it was the 21st of *April*. Says, the Money was paid about Ten in the Morning. Says, he believes he was not at *Dunmain* for two Years before that Time, nor was he there afterwards. Says, he did not see my Lady at *Dunmain* before that Time, but saw her at *Ross*. Says, he received Lord *Altham's* Rents a long Time in the County of *Meath*, but did not receive the Rents at *Ross*. Says, he paid some Part of the Rents towards a Chariot; that he was bound for 70*l.* and lost 20*l.* by it. Says, he survey'd Lands for Earl *James*, and Earl *Arthur*. Says, that in *June* or *July*, 1715, it was said in the Presence of the late Lord *Anglesey*, that Lord *Altham* had a Son, and Lord *Anglesey* wished he had one. Says, he received a *Subpæna* to appear on the Trial. Being asked, if he believed Mr. *William Knapper* to be an honest Man, or that he would forswear himself; says, he believes Mr. *Knapper* to be an honest Man, and that he believed no honest Man would forswear himself.

Col. Loftus was called to support
Z z z Mrs.

340 Cause between J. Annesley, Esq; and the E. of Anglesey.

Mrs. Giffard's Character, and he was asked by the Defendant's Counsel, Whether he believed Mrs. Giffard could be believed upon her Oath: Col. Loftus answered, that he believes she may be believed upon her Oath.

The Plaintiff's Counsel thereupon asked Col. Loftus, Whether Mrs. Lambert could be believed upon her Oath: He said, he could not take upon him to say how a Woman could be believed, that lived in the State she lived in. — And thereupon mentioned something injurious to her Character.

William Stephens sworn, Being asked, if he knew Arthur Herd, and whether he had any, and what Discourse with him; says, he knew Arthur Herd and saw him when Mr. Annesley came to the Bear Inn in Enniscorthy; and that he then asked Herd, what Strangers those were; that Herd then said, *This is the right Heir to the Anglesey Estate, if Right would take Place.*

Being ask'd, whether he said that Herd told him Lady Altham had a Child; says, Herd did not say that Lady Altham had a Child; but Deponent says, he met Herd in the Street, and that Herd told him he (Mr. Annesley) was the young Lord. Being asked as to Herd's Character; says, he never heard but that he was an honest Man, and believes that Herd may be believed on his Oath; and Deponent said, he did not see the young Lord at the Time that Herd had this Discourse with him, for that he was down at Tom King's at the Bear. Deponent says, he talk'd of the Discourse he had with Herd to one Bartholomew Furlong, who lives under Colonel Richards, when Furlong was subpcna'd. Being asked upon what Occasion he told it to Furlong; says, because Furlong said Arthur Herd was a material Evidence. Being asked what Furlong told him; says, Furlong told him nothing. Being asked what

brought him to Town; says, his Horse brought him to Town.

The Defendant's Counsel made some Remarks on the Indecency of the Witness's Answers on so solemn an Examination, and then ask'd, If the Horse was his own; he answered, it was not his own, but he hired it: And being ask'd, who hir'd the Horse for him; he said he could not tell, he found the Horse at the Door; he said he was serv'd with a Subpcena by one ONeil, but that he had no Discourse with ONeil about giving his Evidence. Being asked what Business he followed; he said, he kept a Publick-House and a Shop in Enniscorthy.

William Houghton says, He has known Arthur Herd very well these 15 or 16 Years past; that he happened to go into Arthur Herd's Shop about a Wig, and had some Discourse with him, and heard him say Mr. James Annesley was the true Heir to the Estate the Earl of Anglesey possessed, as he verily believed, and that he knew him from a Child at Dunmain and at Ross. Being ask'd if he made use of these Words, *That he knew him at Dunmain and at Ross*; says, he did. Being asked where he was born; says, he was born at Ross, and lived at the Town of Enniscorthy 53 Years next Candlemas. Being asked how he came to give his Evidence here; says, he heard of a Letter which went to Ross, and that the Letter was the sole Thing that occasion'd his coming to give his Evidence, and that he came of his own Accord. Being asked what he said to the Letter; says, he said he would do all the Justice in his Power to Mr. Annesley; says, he had no Thoughts of coming, but that his Conscience pricked him, hearing that Arthur Herd had given such Evidence. Being ask'd when it was he resolved on coming to give his Evidence; says, when he heard it was going hard against Mr.

Mr. *Annesley*, he had Thoughts of coming. Being asked what the Substance of the Letter was; says, the Letter gave an Account of the Trial; that the Letter came to Mrs. *Sinnott*, and as she was talking of the Trial, it was said that *Arthur Herd* turn'd A Tail to Mr. *James Annesley*, and that that surpris'd every one. Says, that it being told about that *Herd* was become an Evidence for Lord *Anglesey*, Deponent mentioned that *Herd* had formerly declared otherwise; and Deponent said, that hearing of *Herd's* B Evidence, he did recollect what *Herd* had formerly said. Being ask'd whether he knew that he should come Time enough to give his Evidence; says, if he did not, he should know the Road back again.

John Ryan sworn. Being asked, C if he knew Mr. *Downes*, and had any Conversation with him about Mr. *James Annesley*, the Lessor of the Plaintiff; says, he knows Mr. *Downes* very well, that Mr. *Downes* told him in Discourse, that Lord *Albham* said to the Child, *You Ba-* D *stard, get up and salute the Man who made you a Christian*, and that he should get 200*l.* for giving this Evidence. Deponent said, it was on a Sunday in the Summer or Harvest last was a Twelve-month that Mr. *Downes* said those Words; says, that Deponent then told Mr. *Downes*, that he was old, and his Memory might be treacherous; whereupon Mr. *Downes* said, that he would get a Remedy, that he should get Absolution from some other Gentlemen, if his Memory was not sufficient to sup- F port his Oath. Being ask'd if Mr. *Downes* made any Application to him for a Remedy; says, he did not. He was asked, if he was a Priest.

Plaintiff's Counsel desired him to refuse answering that Question, and the Witness refused answering it.

Being ask'd if it was in Confession Mr. *Downes* told it him; says, it was not, it was only in common Conversation. Being ask'd if Mr.

Downes told it to him as what was really true or not; says, he does not know: And being asked what were his own Sentiments of it; he said, whether it was true or false, he thought it bad, to receive Money for giving his Testimony: He said, Mr. *Downes* is thought to be very unguarded in his Expressions, but would not say positively that Mr. *Downes* would swear to a Falstiy. Being asked if it is a Practice for a Man to be absolved before a Fact is committed; as suppose a Man should say he would swear a false Thing, could he be absolved in such a Case before he swore? says, he could not be absolved in that Case.

Mr. *Downes* was called upon the Table to know what he could say to support his own Testimony.

He was asked if he had any Conversation with Mr. *Ryan* about his giving his Evidence here, or if he told him that he was to get 200*l.* for giving his Evidence: Mr. *Downes* said, he never had any Conversation D with him about what he was to swear, and never told him that he was to get 200*l.* for giving his Evidence; and said, he never received a Penny, nor was he to receive a Penny for giving this Evidence.

Ryan insisted, that Mr. *Downes* E told him he was to receive 200*l.* for giving his Evidence.

Then *Ryan* being asked where he lived, and what Persons he knew; he mentioned the Places he liv'd in, and some Persons he knew; he said, that he absconded, but was found F out, and served with a Subpœna to give his Testimony here; and he added, that he was not to get a Penny for giving his Evidence. Being ask'd, if he told any Person what he said Mr. *Downes* had mentioned to him; says, that happening to be G in Company with three Gentlemen at *Ross*, and hearing them talk of Mr. *Downes*, he mentioned the Words to them; says, he also mentioned

tioned the Affair to one *Kelly*, and supposes that *Kelly* might talk of it. Being asked where he set up in *Dublin*; he said, he set up at the *White-Cross Inn* in *Pill-Lane*; he said, he did not come to Town with a View of giving his Evidence, but about other Business, and was subpoena'd since his coming to Town. Being asked if any Witnesses for the Plaintiff lodg'd at the Inn at which he set up; he said, he heard there were some of Plaintiff's Evidences there. Being asked if he ever set up at that Inn before; says, he never did. And being asked who recommended the House to him; says, it was one *Kelly* who came to Town along with him. And being asked if that *Kelly* was concerned in any Respect for the Plaintiff; he said, he believed he was.

Col. Loftus called to give a Character of Father Downes.

Said, he was a Tenant of his for ten or twelve Years, and behav'd well, and said he generally had a good Character, and that he should believe him upon his Oath.

Mr. Serjeant *Marshall* mentioned the Limitations of the Estate by the Will of Earl *James*, and observed that Lord *Altham* was Tenant for Life, Remainder to his Son; and that by concealing that he had a Son, it was easier for him to sell Reversions; and that it was his Interest to conceal a Son from his Creditors; that tho' sometimes the Lord *Altham* and the present Defendant were not upon good Terms, yet they joined in setting Reversionary Leases. He then set forth the Limitations of the Wills and Codicils, which were on the Table.

Eleanor Murphy called again. Being asked if *Rolph* did live at the House of *Dunmain* in her Time; says, that *Rolph* did not live there in her Time; says, she was Laundry-maid there when Lady *Altham* was brought to Bed. Being desired

to name the other Servants; says, Mrs. *Heath* and *Anthony Dyer* lived there, and *Mary Doyle* was House-maid, and one *Weedon* was Coachman; but says, she did not remember [that *Mary Waters*, or one *Set-right*, was there when Lady *Altham* came to the Country. Says, that a Woman Cook came along with my Lady, and that there was not a Man Cook in her Time. Being asked if she remember'd one *Betty Doyle* at *Dunmain*; says, she did not remember *Betty Doyle's* living there; she mentioned another Woman being there who was a Weeder in the Garden. Being asked whether *Mary Doyle* lived in the House before her; says, that *Mary Doyle* was in the House before her. Being asked if Mrs. *Butler* is dead or alive; says, she knows not whether she be dead or alive: Says, Mr. *Taylor* hired the Deponent, and at that Time she heard Lady *Altham* was to come home. She said, that her Ladyship was at Captain *Butler's* before she had a Child.

Thomas Rolph was called again to be examined, and *Eleanor Murphy* was on the Table at the same Time, in Court.

Eleanor Murphy was ask'd if she knew *Rolph*; *Murphy* said, she never knew *Rolph*.

Rolph was ask'd what Time he came to Lord *Altham's* Service: He said, he came in 1711, or 1712, and left it in 1715, and was in *Dunmain* when Lord and Lady *Altham* came together: He said, he was always in *Dunmain* except when Lady *Altham* went to *Wexford* Assizes. Being ask'd if one *Charles Meagher* the Butler was there in his Time; he said that *Meagher* was not there in his Time.

Mary Doyle called again to be examined, and sworn.

Being ask'd how long she liv'd in the Service; says, she liv'd four Months in the Service, and that

Charles

Charles Meagher was Butler in her Time, and that *Rolph* was not there in her Time.

Rolph was ask'd, if he remembered *Mary Doyle* there; he said, he did not remember her a Servant there in his Time.

Mary Doyle was ask'd if *Dennis Redmonds* was there in her Time; she said he was; and that *Eleanor Murphy* staid in the Service after her: She said, she came into the Service after *Christmas*; and that *Eleanor Murphy* was in Service before her; and that she herself was in the Service before Lady *Altham* came to *Dunmain*.

Murphy said, she liv'd with *Madam Butler* in *Ros* before she came to *Dunmain*.

Rolph was ask'd, if *Joan Laffan* was there in his Time; he said, *Joan Laffan* was not there in his Time; and that he was in my Lord *Altham's* Service when my Lady *Altham* came to *Dunmain*, in *Christmas* 1713.

Eleanor Murphy said, she saw *Joan Laffan* at Mr. *Butler's* when she was in Service at Mr. *Butler's*, and that *Dennis Redmonds* was in Service in *Dunmain* when she was there.

Rolph being ask'd where he lived before he came over to *Ireland*; he said, he lived in *Chelsea*. Being ask'd where he took Shipping for this Kingdom; he said, he took Shipping at *Holyhead*, and went home by Way of *Bristol*.

[To be continued.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS all Ages and Countries have been delighted and improved by the Apothegms, or short Instructions, that wise and good Men have delivered to their Children and Pupils; and as they carry so forceable,

so irresistible a Charm with them, as by their *Laconic* Method, as it were, to steal upon the Mind, and convince us, before we are aware, of the Intention of the Writer; whereas long Discourses might frighten and alarm, too much, our little Vanities, and prejudice instead of reforming us: You will excuse my Desire, that you would insert the following admirable Letter in your *Magazine*. It was written by a Parent to his Son, then going abroad. I leave it to your

B Perusal, and am,

S I R,

Your obedient Servant,

L. G. C.

My dearest and most beloved Son,

AS Providence is about to remove you at a great Distance from me, tho', I hope, but for a Season, I could not forbear suggesting the few following Thoughts to you, which you are to take rather as the Overflowings of the Affection of a Father, than as necessary on your Part, whose Mind, I know, is capable of the best Reflections, and possess'd of generous and laudable Sentiments, and amiable Dispositions.

Cultivate, then, my Son, in yourself and others, as much as you can, the Belief of a Supreme Being, and of an universal Providence, at least.

Amidst the several religious Parties in the World, there is such a Thing as true Religion, abstracted from the Consideration of all those Parties, and which the sensible and virtuous Part of Mankind are of; consisting in a reverential Regard to the Supreme Being, and in seeking, by the Practice of Virtue, to secure his Approbation in this State, and in any future State of Existence.

The excellent Faculties and Powers Men are endued with, the vast Improvements they are capable of, and the Desire, if they are virtuous, and Apprehensions, if vicious, of an

an Hereafter, seem, at least, to be strong Presumptions of such a State. And certainly, if there may be a future State, and much more if it be probable there will, we ought to have a Regard to it in our Actions and Conduct in this Life.

In such a State of Things, where Vice and Bigotry seem almost to divide the World between them, a wise Man will take Care, that he be neither irreligious or profane on the one Hand, nor a Bigot or Enthusiast on the other.

Among the several Sorts of what are called Revelations, I believe you will find the Christian to be most agreeable to Reason and the Nature of Things, and, if rightly understood, to be a most perfect Representation of all moral Virtues. As therefore the Providence of God might set this up, or permit it to be set up, for the Good of Mankind, in Aid of their Reason, I would advise you to cultivate a Veneration for the Writings wherein it is contained, and for its Divine Author. Difference of Stile, Difference of Customs, and the different Tenets of Mankind, in different Ages and Countries, and, perhaps, some Corruptions and Interpolations, have, indeed, occasioned much Obscurity, to us, in several Parts of these Books; but all the Rules of a good Life and virtuous Conduct are sufficiently plain and intelligible.

The different Parties among Christians I pay little Regard to, in Comparison of the wise and sincerely good Man, who may be said to be *a Christian at large*.

Publick Worship, if for the Good of Mankind in general, ought to be kept up; tho' the Manner of it, in some religious Assemblies, may be very lame and defective; and in others, too superstitious. But your own Reason will tell you, that you have no Call to Affront the established Religion of any Country. If

you can, with Safety to yourself, cure any Man of his Superstition, you may do it; but if you have not a fair Opportunity, you are not required to attempt it.

As I know you are a Lover of A Virtue, I doubt not but you will take all proper Opportunities, according to your Sphere in Life, to promote and recommend it. And tho' it may not be in your Power to make Men compleatly virtuous, yet you will do a great Service to B the World, if you make them less vicious; which, as God has blessed you with great Abilities, may sometimes, perhaps, be in your Power to do: But the proper Seasons for these Things must be left to your own Discretion.

C And now, my dearest Son, I commit you to the Protection of the great and supreme Preserver of Men. May he grant you, and your honourable Friend, a safe Journey, and a safe and prosperous Voyage. May he bring you safe to the *desin'd* D Ground. May all your laudable Enterprizes be crowned with Success, that you may live happily and comfortably, and may have it in your Power to display that Benevolence and Generosity, which is so natural to you, and which you have ever cultivated according to your Ability. And finally, may it please God, that I may be again blest'd with the Sight and most agreeable Conversation of my dearest Child, for whom I pray the best of Blessings, both temporal and eternal Happiness.

Your most affectionate Father,
Sept. 9, Friend and Companion,
1742. SOPHRONIUS.

Universal Spectator, July 7. N^o 822.

The Use and Abuse of RICHES.

SEEK not proud Riches, says the great Lord Bacon, but such as thou may'st get justly, use soberly,

soberly, distribute chearfully, and leave contentedly. Yet have no abstract, nor friarly Contempt of them.

In these few Words, if I am not mistaken, is comprised the whole Doctrine concerning the *Acquisition* and *Use of Riches*.

Proud Riches I take to be such a Proportion of them as may create or cherish a vain Pride in the Possessor. He that looks with Contempt upon those to whom Fortune has been less liberal, or aims at Enjoyments from them that are out of the Reach of his Situation, Birth, Abilities, or Constitution, may be said to have *proud Riches*. The Poet has given us some Characters, wherein this Pride has extended to Crowns.

Wife *Peter* sees the world's respect for gold, And therefore hopes, this nation may be sold :

Glorious ambition ! *Peter*, swell thy store, And be what *Rome's* great *Didius* was before.

The crown of *Poland*, venal twice an age, To just three millions stinted modest *Gage* : But nobler scenes *Maria's* dreams unfold, Hereditary realms, and worlds of gold. Congenial souls ! whose life one av'rice joins, And one fate buries in th' *Asturian* mines.

Mr. POPE to Lord Bathurst.

I must not omit what we are told in the Notes on this Passage, that the *Peter* here mention'd was a *dextrous Attorney*, and allow'd to be a good, if not a safe, Conveyancer ; as the *Didius*, *Peter* is exhorted to imitate, was a *Roman Lawyer*, so rich as to purchase the Empire, when it was set to sale upon the Death of *Pertinax*. *Gage* and *Maria* were two Persons of Quality, who each of them, in the Time of the *Mississipi*, despised to realize above 300,000*l.* both upon such Royal Visions as are here described. The Annotator adds, that they since retired to *Spain*, and were in Search of Gold in the Mines of *Asturias*. But I have heard, tho' I know not whether with any Truth, that this *Gage* is the famous Count *de Gages*, who has been since better

employ'd in the Command of an Army.

Mr. *Laurens*, Author of the Delusion of these noble Persons, had once so much ideal Wealth, that he was said to be more than able to purchase all the Northern Kingdoms of *Europe*.—But he too neglected to realize, and so fell together with his Project.

Did these Monopolizers of Wealth but once think with the same great Poet, certainly they would be drawn off from this Extravagance.

What riches give us, let us first enquire : Meat, fire, and cloaths. What more ? meat, cloaths, and fire.

And ring the *Changes* upon them as long as we will, this is all they have to give us. Why then should they furnish Occasion to *Pride* ? Since these are the Portion of all but the very miserable Part of Mankind.

Our noble Philosopher does not teach a Contempt for Riches in themselves, but only for the Vices that are too apt to attend on, or arise from them. The Desire of acquiring them is liable to betray into Measures that are not strictly justifiable, tho' Fear of Punishment may prevent any Infringement of a declared Law ; and therefore he advises, that they *be got justly*. A fond and excessive Hankering after Pleasure, as placed in the Gratification of some sensual Appetite, or a penurious Inclination to hoard or increase, to the Extinction of all Bowels of Mercy towards our Fellow-Creatures, and perhaps of Care for our own Persons, are equally apt to wait on the Possession of Abundance : For which Reason he admonishes to *use soberly*, and *distribute chearfully*. And as a foolish Attachment to Life, when the very Dregs of it are drawn to the Bottom, and every Passion is extinct but this of *having*, is also common ; the last Admonition, to *leave contentedly*, is not less pertinent and wise than the others.

Supercilius is a Man of very austere and formal Deportment, always talking of Honesty, Justice, and doing as one would be done unto. When he makes a Bargain, if you tie him down to Terms, he certainly stands strictly to them, and is very punctual in his Payments. But those who have once made a Contract with him, are always more cautious in a second, because if it lies in his Way to make a little Gain by *out-witting*, which he methodically distinguishes from *cheating*, *Supercilius* never fails to improve the Opportunity.

Certainly there never were such fraudulent Methods *publicly* used in the Acquisition of Money, as we have seen in our own Age. Who that thinks of *Gaming* and *Extortion*, can avoid remembering the Name of *Charteris*? That reflects on *false Conveyancing*, and does not recal the Image of *Japhet Crook*, alias *Sir Peter Strainger*, suffering the Amputation of his Ears for it at *Charing-Cross*? Can we remember the *South-Sea* Year, and not the Name of *Blunt*? Or the *Charitable Corporation*, and forget that of *S——n*?

These Ways of getting, were certainly all of them quite inconsistent with Justice; but the latter most notoriously bad, as it was a direct Abuse, to the contrary Purpose, of an Establishment made *ex professo* to *relieve the Poor*. But it would make one shudder to think, that even the Managers of these should come to such a Temper of *Steel-Heartedness*, as the Poet describes, when he introduces them thus:

The grave *Sir Gilbert* holds it for a rule,
That 'every man in want is knave or fool:
'God cannot love (says *Blunt*, with lifted eyes)
'The wretch he starves.'—And piously
But rev'rend *S****n*, with a softer air,
Admits, and leaves them, providence's care.

As to the *sober Users* and *cheerful Dispensers* of the good Things of

this World, how few of them shall we meet with, in Comparison with those who run into the contrary Excesses of *Riot* or *Penury*? In every Part, not of *London* only, but of the whole Kingdom, we see many *A* *beggarly Instances* of the Effects of the former, and of others spurring on, with all the Strength in their Power, to *Beggary* and *Disease*, if not to Death. And as to the latter, I have been assured of one miserable Example, that may serve in the *B* Room of several, of a *necessitous Wretch* worth his *20 Thousands*, who obstinately died, perhaps an Hour or two before his Time, for Want of a little sugar'd Milk (his favourite Food) because there was no Sugar in the House, and a Quarter of a Pound *C* would cost five Farthings.

Verbosus is what we call a very sociable Man, and will be sure, when you converse with him, not to forget his own Riches. He tells you the many cunning Ways he made use of in the Acquisition of them, and the great Care he takes in preserving them. But talk to him of generous and humane Actions, and he either laughs at you, or does not seem to understand your Meaning. To help another with any Part of your Fortune, in *Verbosus's* System of Morality, is to injure yourself of just so much; and yet *Verbosus* has no Child to inherit his Money.

The Examples of utmost Reluctancy to part with Life, when Money is the only Thing they are capable of enjoying, are so many, that it had been needless to quote any of them in Prose, if *Mr. Pope* had not given us one occasionally with a great deal of Humour in Verse.

I give and I devise (old *Euclis* said,
And sigh'd) my lands and tenements to *Nd.*
Your money, Sir? My money, Sir! what *all*?
Why if I must (then wept) I give it *Paul*.
The manor, Sir? The manor! hold, he cry'd,
Not that,—I cannot part with that,—and
dy'd.

A vain Desire, in those who have merited nothing of Mankind, to preserve on Marble the Memory of a Name that will ever be repeated with Contempt, if not with Execrations, is not less ridiculous than a fond Anxiety to prolong Life beyond Enjoyment.—But I shall give the Contrast of almost all these Characters in that amiable one of the *Man of Ross*.

Who hung with woods yon mountain's sultry brow? [flow?—

From the dry rock who bade the waters
Whose causeway parts the vale with shady rows?

Whose seats the weary traveler repose;
Who taught that heav'n-directed spire to rise?

The *man of Ross*, each lisping babe replies.
Behold the market-place with poor o'er-spread!

The *man of Ross* divides the weekly bread.
He seeds yon alms-house, neat, but void of state,

Where age and want sit smiling at the gate:
His portion'd maids, apprentis'd orphans blest,

The young who labour, and the old who rest.
Is any sick? The *man of Ross* relives,
Prescribes, attends, the medicine makes and gives.

Is there a variance? Enter but his door,
Balk'd are the courts, and contest is no more.
Despairing quacks with curses fled the place,
And vile attorneys, now an useless race.

And all this, we are told in the same charming Manner, with an Estate of only 500*l.* a Year. Yet this good Man had not at his Death any Ambition of extending his Memory: For, as the Poet adds,

Who builds a church to god, and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name:
Go search it there * where to be born and die,
Of rich and poor makes all the history.
Enough that virtue fill'd the space between,
Prov'd by the ends of being, to have been.

W. Minsker Journal, July 14. N^o 138.

OF PAPER TROOPS, and POCKETING ARMIES.

IN the Memoirs of the Count de Guiche, lately published in French, we have this remarkable Passage con-

cerning the State of the United Provinces, in 1665, when they were invaded by *Bernard de Galen*, Bishop of *Munster*.

"The States had not in all 4000 Men to oppose against their Enemy: The French Succours, which *Lewis XIV.* sent them, were so inconsiderable, that it was found necessary, when the Dutch Fleet returned into their Ports, to cause the Infantry that had been put on board it to disembark. It consisted of 4000 Men,

which, added to those they had thrown into *Groningen*, made in all 6000 Foot; their whole Cavalry amounting to 2500. In *Maestricht* they had left only 7 or 800 Men; in *Breda* and *Boisleduc* 3 or 400; and the rest of their Towns, which,

as well as their Forts, are pretty numerous, were garison'd in like Manner; some of the latter being entrusted solely to the Vigilance of a common Jailor. And yet the States had 60,000 Men upon Paper, and the same Number in their Purse.

But in the Field the Number was at most not greater than I say upon the *Iffel*, and 4000 Men, Horse and Foot included, in *Groningen*. The rest went to the Profit of the Officers, of whom the greatest Part, being the *Sons of Burgomasters*, were exempt from Chastisement; and consequently this Evil could receive no Remedy, nor the Crime any Punishment."

Were it peculiar to the Dutch Form of Government to indulge and screen such Practices, I should not have thought this Particular worth taking Notice of.—But as Vices, publick, or private, are apt to communicate their Poison thro' all Countries, and to insinuate into all Constitutions, it ought to be remember'd, that there may be such a Thing as raising Men upon Paper only, or putting them into private Purses.

The Men voted last Session for the Service of the present Year in

A a a 2

Flan-

* In the Parish Register.

Flanders, were 21,358 *British*, and 16,268 *Hanoverians*, making in all 37,626 Men in the Pay of *Great Britain* only:—And yet, if we believe the Accounts of both Friends and Enemies, after the sending over of several additional Regiments, after the Junction of both *Austrians* and *Dutch* to these, the whole Allied Army does not amount to more than 45,000 Men; that is, but 7400 more than what are now actually paid for by parliamentary Provision in *Great Britain*.

How is this? Do our Allies fall thus incredibly short of their Proportion to the whole Number? Or is any Part of our Share to be looked upon as *Paper* and *Purse* Men only?

Since we must have a Land War with *France*, as it seems at present we have no Hopes of avoiding it, for God's-sake let it be an honest War for ourselves! Let us do our own Part with strict Justice;—but let us insist upon the same Exactness in all who confederate with us in the same Cause!

But if it be not the Fault of our Friends, if it be we who sink upon ourselves, the Business, tho' not so mortifying, will be equally dangerous if not enquired into:—And enquired into certainly it may be, unless some Interest prevails among us, equal to that of a *Dutch Burgomaster*, for screening of Wrong. Whether it be the Interest of each respective Father or Friend, who screens his Son or him he has recommended, or whether it be one grand Interest that screens the whole Iniquity, it is equally injurious to the Commonwealth, and should, by the Commonwealth, be equally opposed and resisted.

To make War a Jobb only (which would in Effect be the Case, if an Army were kept abroad only to pocket another at home) is something more horrid and unnatural than any other Kind of Treachery against the People. To jobb in Contracts and Treaties is the old Art, that has only met with some Improvement of late Years: No Lives are lost in such Jobbs, and if a little Honour is exposed, the Nation's whole Stock is not irrecoverably lost. But a military Jobb, which keeps upon Paper and in Purse a Part of the Army that is nominally in the Field, is making an actual Sacrifice of the poor Wretches who are actually in the Service, and with it of the Glory that might have attended the Operations of the whole Complement.

And yet that such Jobbs have been made, might be proved from a great many Instances, besides that of the States General in 1665. Our own War in *Spain* during a great Part of it, seems to have been rather a Jobb to those whose Hearts were

in *Flanders*, than a Series of proper Efforts to recover *Spain* itself, tho' we were professedly fighting for the whole *Spanish* Monarchy. And that there was not something of a Jobb in the *Flanders* War towards the End, when *France* had ineffectually made Offers, that to common Sense were high enough to have been satisfactory, would not be very easy to demonstrate. But as this was a successful Business, and cost us only Money and Men, our Honour being secured by Victory after Victory, it was a long while before we thought proper to complain of the Undertakers.

But these, and some others we could mention, were *English* Jobbs; that is, for the private Benefit of *Englishmen*, how much soever the publick Interest or *England* might suffer by them, and that of *Holland* and *Germany* be promoted at her Expence. This was the more tolerable, as we saw the Money got by them, in a great Measure, spent among us, and have had the Honour of boasting, that we could shew perhaps the richest Subject in *Europe*. But if ever one of these bloody Jobbs should be again carried on, against a Tide of Ill-Fortune, and with this aggravating Circumstance, that no *Englishman* could be the better for it, that *England* had no Chance of again circulating any Part of the Wealth she had wantonly given, this would indeed be a more melancholy State for us than any we meet with in History. The Paper in this Case would be *English*, but the Purse would be foreign; and whether *Sar—n*, *Hun—n*, or *Han—n*, would little avail to those who had only the Honour of filling it.

If then it be possible that such a Jobb may be, is it not proper that Enquiry should be often made, that a jealous Watch should be always kept, that no Troops be maintained upon Paper, which do not exist in Person, lest they should be all put into some such voracious Purse? The Poet talks of pocketing States, and surely it is altogether as easy, by this Means, to pocket Armies.

We do not insinuate that any such Thing has been done, or that any who have now the Power are capable of doing it: But the Possibility of the Fact should excite the proper Caution which the Honest cannot condemn, and the Dishonest may apprehend so as to refrain.

Before our Destruction can be so far effected, there must certainly be a great Degeneracy among all Orders of Men. The Maxim has been long received, That *Great Britain* can never be ruined but by her Parliaments. But if Parliaments should ever grow

grow so weak, so negligent, or so corrupt, as to suffer a foreign Influence to prevail in all their Measures and Resolutions, we should be stupid indeed if we thought ourselves any longer secure. If Places, Pensions, Honours, Grants, or Promises, should so far prevail with Individuals of this venerable Body, as to make a Majority of them the humble Servants of those who have these Baites to throw out, what iniquitous Jobs may not be transacted, what *Paper Armies* might not be kept up and pocketed?

Our late excellent Poet, whose Loss every Lover of the Muses now laments, has given us so many Pictures, in his *Satires*, of such an universal Degeneracy, that it would take up too much Room even to refer to them all. But there is one so applicable to the present Argument, that I shall make no Apology for transcribing it. He is humorously excusing the Avarice of Sir John Blunt, the South-Sea Director, upon his Foresight of this Degeneracy, which made him desirous to buy both the national Parties, that he might give Peace to all. A Wizard, according to the Satirist, has told him this Prophecy, which we may rather pray than hope never to see fulfill'd.

*As length Corruption, like a gen'ral flood,
Shall deluge all; and Avarice creeping on,
Spread like a low-born mist, and blot the sun:
Statesman and patriot ply alike the stocks,
Peers and butler share alike the box;
The judge shall jobb, the bishop bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown.
See Britain sunk in lucre's sordid charms,
And France reveng'd of Anne's and Edward's arms!*

Old England, July 14. N^o 76.

S I R,

ALTHO', for Decency's Sake, the Application of the C—L— is not so nicely scrutiniz'd into as all other Grants deriv'd from the People ought to be, it is no longer sacred from Enquiry, than it appears to be decently used.

To support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown is the Reason assign'd for granting it; by which we are to understand, that our Princes are at once to be secur'd from Want, and enabled to be just, generous, and magnificent.

But Justice is the Corner-Stone of the Building. As it is difficult for a Prince to maintain his Dignity in the Midst of Necessity, so his Honour must suffer, if he affects to gratify his Vanity, or even his Liberality, at the Expence of Justice.

The Servants and Tradesmen of the

Crown have the first Claims upon the Crown: As the Publick has made an ample Provision for them, as all imaginable Care has been taken to make that Provision certain, by engaging to make good all Deficiencies, they ought to have the full Benefit of it, both in Time and Value; and till their Demands are satisfy'd, or the proper Regulations are made for satisfying them, strictly speaking, the Crown has not a Shilling to throw away.

We have already had melancholy Experience, that when the Crown, either by an Excess of Goodness, or an Excess of Prodigality, has run farther into Debt than it could easily discharge, that Debt has always been saddled upon the People; who, in Exchange, had only the wretched Consolation of an unmeaning Promise, that they should never more be Sufferers that Way.

When therefore, the C—L— is known to be 6 Q—rs in Arrear, it becomes a reasonable Matter of Alarm to the People: And whenever the Crown Creditors have the Mortification to see the Money which properly belongs to them, wantonly or wickedly wasted, while they labour under all Manner of Difficulties and Distresses for the Want of it, it is not to be presum'd but that they will esteem it a crying Grievance; and that they will secretly repine, if they do not openly complain of it.

When the late Q. Anne made Application to Parliament, for a Sum of Money to discharge the Debts of her Civil List, the Whigs, of those Times, took great Offence at it: And yet her Household Revenue bore no Comparison to that which is, at present, so deservedly annex'd to the Crown. It was, besides, notorious, that she had taken Part in the Difficulties, which the War had brought upon her Subjects; and had, for several Years, contributed 100,000*l.* towards the Expence of it.

On the other hand, in the late Reign, even under the Administration of those very Whigs, the Precedent was twice follow'd without any such noble Generosity to plead in Excuse for it.

Again, as the famous Affair of the pretended 115,000*l.* Deficiency, serves to shew, that Ministers are not over-nice in their Demands; so the thundering Item contain'd in the famous Report, for ten Years special and secret Service, shews, likewise, that they are not over frugal in their Issues.

With a laudable Christian Charity we may conclude, if we please, the mighty Sum there specify'd, was dispenc'd in the noblest Manner, in obtaining Intelligence, in

In rewarding Merit, in the Furtherance of useful Knowledge, in the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences, and the Exercise of every Royal Virtue.

But when we follow the Directions of human Policy, we are to suspend the Use of Christian Charity: We are to take nothing upon Trust, and to reason only from what we see.

In plain English, when the Art of Corrupting, has been avow'd to be the principal, if not the sole Art of Governing, we can never too carefully watch a Leak, which bids fair to drain the Commonwealth.

There have been Men who have deserv'd the highest Favours which the Crown had to bestow; and there have been Times, when the Publick did not stand in Need of the Royal Charity.

At present, whatever the C—L— can spare, the Publick has Need of: And who is there amongst us that has a Right to challenge so vast a Pension as 4000*l.* a Year, or ought to accept it, if it was offer'd him? I am sure the Man of real Merit would think it his Duty to refuse what, it would be little less than Impudence to ask: And would disdain to increase his private Fortune, by increasing the publick Calamities.

What then should we say, if a known Criminal, who had already gorg'd both himself and every one of his Creatures with the Spoils of the State; who had been equally rapacious and prodigal; who had by his Crimes only escaped the Punishment that was due to them; and who, if he had not destroy'd the Constitution, must have been destroy'd by it: What should we say, if such a Man as this, when his Country was sinking under the Mischiefs which he had been the principal Cause of, should again fasten upon it, and in the Face of the World, demand, receive, and enjoy the very Gratuity which he had before sold for its Value in ready Cash, and which he had even empty'd the Exchequer to procure the Payment of?

Should we not say, that this Man was Master of such Secrets as enabled him to stand upon Terms with ———, as well as set the People at Defiance? That this extravagant Grant was by Way of Commutation for the Act of Grace which had been deny'd him? That the Person most obnoxious to the People was the most acceptable at *****? That what was complain'd of as Grievances, were there represented and understood as Services? That, consequently, the very Na-

ture of G——t was revers'd; and that the People, for the future, were to expect neither Justice nor Mercy?

I am,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

GEORGE STANDARD.

Westminster Journal, July 21. N^o 139.

Properties and Effects of Mr. TOUCHIT'S LANTHORN, CAP and STAFF.

IT is so long since I gave any Account of the Effects of my Lanthorn, that my Readers may think I have entirely laid aside the Use of it during the Summer: But they will please to remember, that the lighting me along the Streets is one of the least valuable Properties of it, for that it has the peculiar and inestimable Excellence of supplying the Want of Windows, so much complain'd of by Momus, in the human Breast; as my Cap conveys me, like that of Fortunatus, into the most secret Places invisible; and my Staff has somewhat of the Qualities of Iuburid's Spear, detecting with a Touch on the Shoulder the Temper of the Heart, and having always a great Propensity to fall heavy on the Scalp of a Villain.

That I do not often publish the Discoveries I make by these, separately or jointly, should not be ascribed to any Negligence, but to that Principle of Tenderness with which I set out, and which inclines me to spare every Offender that gives the least Hope of Amendment. I have now before me, fairly enter'd in my Folio Memorandum Book, 15 Crofs of Bagnio Intrigues, wherein the Parties, on one Side at least, have been of Distinction: But as I turn'd my painful Light upon them all, and several never repeated the Crime, others but once or twice, I shall expose only the harden'd Wretches, that are seen again after this Admonition.

Fulvia would do well to take the Hint, lest her Husband should know her by the Description I intend to give, if she does not suddenly reform; and Arabella, who thinks herself so secure in the good Opinion of her loving Spouse, may so alarm him as to light up an unextinguishable Flame of Jealousy.

But above all I would give Warning to one or two great young Rakes, of exceeding high Quality, for whose Characters I have therefore a sincere Regard. They may remember two or three severe Twinges within, at different Times, when they were

* Note, 4000*l.* a Year paid by the Officers of the Ex——, without Deductions for Fees, Taxes, &c. is equal to a Pension of 500*l.* subject to those Incumbrances.

were pursuing illegal Pleasures in the most scandalous Company. It was at those Instances that I turn'd my *Lantern* full upon their Breasts, tho' they could not themselves tell the Cause of their own transient Remorse.

Cheats in Bargains, after the strongest Protestations of Integrity, I have register'd no less than 3674, that were all under Cover of the Law, and the R—gues continued still in fair Reputation. My Friend *Aminadab* did not know my Person, nor the Power of my Light, when he so cunningly over-reach'd a *profane* Man of the World to the Tune of a cool *Five Hundred*, with this *justifying* Reserve all the while in his own Mind, that he would apply a Part of it to the Good of the Brotherhood, by giving more liberally at the next Collection. And as to *Shylock*, he was not aware who was looking into his Heart when he caused the Stocks to fall by a well-manag'd false Report, pleasing himself with the Thought that he was only getting so much of his own, as a Son of *Abraham*, whose Seed were to inherit the Earth.

Frankly, the Libertine, is more open. He professes no Sense of Religion, and does not desire you should think he has any of Honesty, except just whilst he is making a Bargain with you: For if he happens to be a little too sharp, he immediately tells of it with Exultation, and even pleads a Kind of Merit from it to himself. But for all *Frankly's* Pretences, he cannot help reflecting, that he has now and then with Difficulty concealed the Anguish within, which was at the very Moments when he was obliged for a little of my Light upon his Conscience.

Will Cogswell pretends he plays only for Diversion, and that it is equal to him whether he wins or loses. Accordingly he has the Art of keeping on a cheerful Countenance, and Spirits to perpetuate a noisy Laugh, which deceives those he plays with, and makes them think he is altogether as indifferent as he pretends. But if I was to publish what I have seen of the Workings of Avarice from a Run of good Luck, or the extreme Tortures of his Mind when Fortune is against him, the World would look upon him in no better Light than a common Gambler. I know at least 940 pretended Indifferents, who are every Day at some Game or other, and have all of them, more or less, *Will's* Turn of Temper and Conscience. — But these are vulgar Offenders.

My most exact and critical Observations have been made among the Great, who furnished me with Variety of Entertain-

ment. Nobles without Honour, Soldiers without Courage, and Zealots without Virtue, were common Spectacles. Yet all these were good and fair Outfides, which passed well enough with the Publick.

Of the *State Orators* I perceived very few whose Hearts and Tongues were in the same Key. Those who declared in behalf of the present M——ry and present Measures, had either Pl——ce, P——n, or Expectation always uppermost in their Thoughts; and those who declaimed against them, in general, had much the same Motives, believing that more would be given to buy off a seemingly virulent Enemy, than to reward an officious voluble Friend.

Six eminent *Patriots*, who the Year before had bellow'd strenuously in behalf of their Country, I foresaw at the first would attend last Season with a firm Resolution to remain silent. I observed the Struggles between Interest and Honesty, and how the former, by Degrees, worked the latter quite out of every Mind. In one Breast the Contest was pretty smart, and I had Hope for some Time that Honesty would get the better: But a Reinforcement came to the opposite Side in a fresh Promise, and the Field was immediately carried. As to the other five, the Reluctancy they discovered was only affected, to save Appearances; they having from the first determined that *Honesty* should give Way, as soon as she could draw off with any Shadow of Honour.

I kept a List of the occasional Lapses during the whole Season, and found them to amount to 435, among the Men who are not yet look'd upon to be absolutely fallen. These were only Compliances in particular Cases, when small Gratifications were made to help on some single Measure, without a Price being bid to buy off the whole Man. But by what I could see of the most who accepted these Acknowledgments, who were in Number 93 (some of them having lapsed 6 or 7 Times during the Term of Business) there is nothing wanting but a sufficient Offer to make them entire Converts to the *Golden Calf*; and I expect to see two Thirds of them rank'd on that Side in the next Lists that are published.

His Honour the *High Priest* of this Idol, and *Paymaster General* of all the *Conformists*, has had more of my Attendance than any other Individual. I have observed him at the several great *Crises* of publick Affairs, and perceived him always so confused at every new Turn, or unexpected Circumstance, that it was manifest he had not formed to himself any regular Plan or Con-

Conduct, in which Precaution had been taken not to be impeded by common Accidents.

When Advice came that Prince Charles had passed the *Rhine*, I happened to be at the Levee of this Person. Such a Tumult and Hurry of Thoughts distracted his Intellects, and mingled with his Joy, that I was certain he knew not what particular Consequences to expect from such an Event. Ideas of *Conquest* however flow'd in abundantly, some of which he express'd. I could distinguish that his Imagination had already led the *Hussars* to the Gates of *Paris*, when his Reverie was interrupted by this pertinent Question from one present: Pray, my Lord, has not this *Alsace* been formerly the Scene of many a rugged Campaign? To which his Lordship answering, that undoubtedly it had, the following short Dialogue ensued between them.

Friend. Why then should you expect it will be sooner over-run now than in other Wars, when the Empire was united against *France*?

Peer. Prince Charles is a brave and gallant General, and is at the Head of a brave and gallant Army.

Friend. Were not the Princes *Lewis of Baden* and *Eugene of Savoy* brave and gallant Generals? Was not the Elector of *Hannover*, afterwards our most gracious Sovereign, a brave and gallant General? And had not they, at least sometimes, brave and gallant Armies?

Peer. True: But the Armies of *France* were always more numerous: Whereas the *Aussrians* are now much superior in Number.

Friend. Are we sure they will continue so? *Belleisle* had but a short March, and *D'Harcourt* not a very long one, to join *Marshal Coigny*.

Peer. They will then weaken themselves too much in the *Netherlands*.

Friend. Remember; when *France* made that Stand in *Alsace* against the Empire, she was not weak in the *Netherlands*; she found us Work there for ten Years, tho' a *Marlborough* commanded. May not what has happened be expected to happen again?

Here his Lordship turning peevishly about, I came out incognito as I went in, and laid by my Cap and Lanthorn for that Opportunity.

From the Craftsman, July 21.

THERE are some Maxims in Government so self-evident, that any Attempt to prove them would be almost as ridiculous, as to demonstrate that Grass is green, or that the Sun shines at Noon-

Day. One of these Axioms is; That War is always to be avoided, unless when it is absolutely necessary to shun a greater Evil. A second is; That, when War is become necessary, it ought to be carried on in the most advantageous Manner for ourselves, and the most destructive for our Enemies, that we may the better bear the Burden, and reduce them the sooner to Reason. A third is; That at such Times especially, all Malversation, Misapplication, and Imbezilements of the publick Money, ought strictly to be enquired into; as also, to bring all Offenders to condeign Punishment, and even to scrutinize diligently into the Conduct of all those whose Behaviour has rendered them, in the least, liable to Suspicion. A fourth is; That the utmost good Husbandry is then to be observed; and that, in order to prevent all Temptation to Extravagance, or sinking into private Pockets, an accurate or distinct Account of the publick Expence should be laid before those, whose Province it is to inspect it, at least, once every Year. We pass over the bestowing suitable Rewards, upon those who have deserved well of the Commonwealth, tho' highly material in itself, as not being of equal Importance with the rest; because we trust, even in the worst Times, there never will be wanting a sufficient Number of real Patriots, who will be willing to serve their Country, tho' they were to gain no other Recompence than what arises from being conscious of having done their Duty. So self-evident are these Maxims, that we may venture to affirm, according as they have been more or less observed, in all Ages, the several States, and Kingdoms of the Earth, have flourish'd or declined.—He then examines how far we have kept them in View, in our Conduct of late Years, and how far we have deviated from them, and on what Account: And concludes, The Necessity of enquiring into the Conduct of those, who are liable to Suspicion, is manifest. Had a certain great Criminal been brought to Justice, and had the Conduct of some Persons at *Cartagena* been strictly enquired into, we should, probably, have had a better Account of the Behaviour of many of our Officers in the last Sea-Fight, and Admiral *Matthews* had now been better employ'd, than in watching the Motions of the *French* and *Spanish* Fleets.—We may remember that, in *Queen Anne's* Reign, when the Lords were debating on the most proper Method of distressing the Enemy, a certain Peer, famous for Wit and Humour, said, He knew no Way so effectual as to send them our L—ds of the A——y.

ODE in ALEXANDRUM POPE.

A MICHAEL CULLIN.

Apostrophe ad Angliam.

HEU! tibi diræ rapuere Parcæ
Gloriam Phœbi, decus & Sororum?
Quæ tibi gignent similem futura
Sæcula vatem?

Quis tibi posthac fidibus canoris
Saltum gratas celebrabit umbras,
Qua movet lenes Tamefis recurvo
Flumine limphas?

Gallicis quisnam spoliis onustus
Martia natos referet Camœnâ?
Quis Britannorum domitis triumphos
Dicet Iberis?

Liquerant Castæ gemini Sorores
Voce plectræ juga celsa Pindi:
Et tuis lætus Citharæ Repertor
Manfit in oris:

Quamdiu Popi nemus omne cantus
Audit blandos, celeres mofari
Fluminum lapsus, validosque duras
Ducere quercus.

Non tuo vati celebris canendo
Certet Amphion, neque qui tremendum
Flexit Inferni modulis Tyrannum
Thracius Orpheus.

Qualis ad summas volucris Tonantis
Tollitur nubes rapido volatu,
Sordidis semper propiora terris
Nubila spernens;

Talis ad sedes rapitur supernas
Arduus vates, celerique pennâ
Dividit cœlum, rutilamque sese
Condit in æthram.

Dulcius nunquam gelidas Caystri
Cygnus ad ripas cecinit, supremum
Spiritus ducens, properansque vitæ
Tangere metam.

Nævis Phœbi Chorus omnis urnam
Ornat, ad sacram Charites favillam
Anxiæ lugent, queriturque raptum
Mœstus Apollo.

Tu super vatis tumultum recentes
Spargito flores, viridique lauro
Cingito crines, memorique serva
Marmore famam.

In ENGLISH, thus.

TO BRITAIN,

On the DEATH of Mr. POPE.

An ODE.

DEJECTED isle, what grief creates,
This stroke of the relentless fates,
That hence thy poet tore?

Apollo, and the Muses joy;
What can so great a loss supply?
What future age restore?

Who now shall sing thy spreading shades,
Thy beauteous hills, thy flow'ry meads,
Thy spring, thy summer pride?
Or who rehearse, in equal lays,
While the sweet stream meandering plays,
Thy *Tames* all-pleasing tide?

Who now, should *Mars* propitious smile,
And *France*, quite vanquish'd by your isle,
In all her projects fail;
Or who, if thou shouldst *Spain* subdue,
To verse alike and virtue true,
Record the glorious tale?

From *Pindus*' top the Muses fly,
Tho' *Phæbus* with his lyre was by,
To hear his sweeter strains;
Phæbus himself confess'd his power,
And leaving the *Castalian* bower,
Mingles with *British* swains:

While *Pope* bids *Windsor*'s forests rise,
Still with his various subjects vies,
Now lofty, loud, and shrill;
And now like *Zephyr*'s ev'ning breeze,
That gently fans the bending trees,
Serenely sweet and still.

Not he, whom stubborn stones obey'd,
Than thee with sweeter musick play'd,
Or shall in fame excel;
Nor e'en the *Thracian* bard, whose lyre
Could with soft flames of pity fire
The tyrant lord of hell.

As the great Thund'rer's bird aspires
To reach his lord's ætherial fires,
Where pointed light'nings glow;
Tours thro' the ever-yielding skies,
Disdaining, as aloft he flies,
The earth's dull soil below:

So *Pope* his steady flight pursues,
Far, far above our aching views,
To realms of endless day,
Superior to the starry spheres,
Where musick, like his own, he hears,
While tuneful seraphs play.

On *Caster*'s bank the swan expires,
While musick his last breath inspires,
Less tuneful still than thine;
To death thou couldst thy note prolong,
Thy last was still the sweetest song,
And still the most divine.

The Muses their lost poet mourn,
The Graces weep about his urn,
And *Phæbus* drops a tear.
With roses strew the sacred ground,
With laurel let his brows be bound,
And marble altars rear.

354 The POWER of BEAUTY. Set by Mr. CAREY.

Allegramente.

Is there a charm, ye pow'rs a—bove, to ease a wounded breast; thro'

reason's glafs to look at love, to with and yet to rest?

Let wisdom boast, 'tis all in vain, an empire o'er the mind; 'tis

beauty, beauty holds the chain, and triumphs o'er mankind, and

triumphs o'er mankind.

2.
Thrice happy birds, who on the spray,
Unartful notes prolong;
Your feather'd mates reward the lay,
And yield to pow'rful song.
By nature fierce, without controul,
The human savage ran,
Till love refin'd his stubborn soul,
And civiliz'd the man,
And civiliz'd the man.

3.
Verse turns aside the tyrant's rage,
And cheers the drooping slave;
It wins a smile from hoary age,
And disappoints the grave.
The force of numbers must succeed,
And sooth each other ear,
Tho' my fond cause shou'd Phœbus plead,
He'd find a *Daphne* here,
He'd find a *Daphne* here.

Did

4.
Did heav'n such wond'rous gifts produce,
To curse our wretched race?
Say, must we all the heart accuse,
And yet approve the face?

Thus in the sun bedrop'd with gold,
The basking adder lies,
The swain admires each shining fold,
Then grasps the snake and dies,
Then grasps the snake and dies.

For the GERMAN FLUTE.



A LETTER

From a SON, in a distant Part of the
World, March 2, 1743.

HAIL, much-lov'd man! forgive the
aspiring Muse, [soar;
That still, tho' feebly pinion'd, aims to
Whilst I recount my long and wearied
course, [shores.
From *Aibion's* cliffs, to these rough sandy
Supreme Good! whose providential sway,
Remotest seas, and prostrate nations tell;
Whether ador'd invisible, all pure,
Diffuse as light, thro'out eternal space;
Or circumscrib'd, a local deity,
As narrow ignorance has long maintain'd;
Accept the grateful praise, which, taught to
rise
From my glad heart, invades thy open ears,
For ev'ry instance of thy gracious aid,
For ev'ry wonder in my favour wrought,
Whilst roving, thus, thro' ocean's utmost
bounds. [scene
Pleas'd and delighted with the distant
Of *Asia's* gorgeous piles, with fleeting haste,
We cross'd to that fam'd town, which,
meanly lost,
Caus'd fatal pangs in dying *Mary's* breast.
But there my growing hopes too soon were
damp'd, [man,
And mournful, parting from the godlike
Who snatch'd me from oblivion's sick'ning
shade,
I westward bent my solitary way.

Hard circumstance! but what my Lord re-
quests,

What he commands, submits I still obey.
But ah! my friend, when haply you arrive,
Where od'rous gums revive the fragrant air,
Where *Nilus* laves, or sad *Euphrates* rolls;
When gentle zephyrs spread their fanning
wings,

Or cooling grottos bar the scorching rays,
Think how I freeze, and how intensely burn;
And that must sure provoke the pitying sigh.

Now *Eurus*, glad some, fills the swelling
sails, [wind,
The lab'ring cordage cracks before the
And the sharp prow divides the yielding main.
See, far behind, *Ocrinum's* less'ning height,
Known head-land of *Danmonium*, rocky
coast, [curs'd:

Long, by the shipwreck'd seaman, justly
Now frightful *Scilly* mocks the straining sight,
Whose useful fires, expiring, faintly gleam.

Adieu, ye native, ever worship'd plains!
Yet, 'ere bright *Phæbus*, many annual
rounds, [the globe,

Has with his glorious influence chear'd
You'll rise, in added splendor, still more
bright:

See, pale *Iberians* strike the obedient flag,
Where e'er thy dreaded fleets triumphant
ride;

See, humbled *Gaul* with lowly aspect bends,
And asks thy union, with dejected cry!

See ev'ry region of the earth conspire,
To waft their wealth to thy protecting ports!
Ah! may I yet revisit thee once more!

B b b 2

Once

Once more survey thy *Thames'* unequal'd
towers ; [stray,
Or thro' *Cam's* winding vales, transported
Attentive to *Maria's* moving song.

Now, afar north, we chill our lifeless
blood, [fire,
And now, far south, confess the glowing
Toss'd and retoss'd from pole to utmost
pole ; [tease.

Whilst storms appale, and calms succeeding
Here *Boreas*, blustering o'er the rising waves,
Provokes the horrid storm ; see, forked glare
The livid lightnings thro' the vast expanse !
And hark ! loud thunder rolls with deafning
roar ! [stores,

The black sulphureous clouds discharge their
And the green flashes start the face of night :
No more the helm obeys the pilot's hand ;
See, born aloft, our masts pervade the skies,
And now we're bury'd in the gulph below.

Then the scant gale, perplexing, dies
away, [peace ;
Nature is wrapt in hush, and smoothest
And our tall vessel reels her giddy head,
As swell on swell rebuffs her lofty sides.
See, azure streaks the crystal vault o'er-
spread !

Resplendent *Cynthia* gilds the shining deep,
Whose sportive furrows o'er each other
play.

Dreadful vicissitudes ! but grateful still,
To minds resolv'd to attain the heights of
fame,

To genii, who aspire, tho' still surrounded
By ev'ry wretched ill that starts the soul,
To purchase honour, and to serve mankind.
Let reptiles, mean and sordid, safely lurk,
Bury'd, luxuriously, in holes and corners ;
Ours is the useful life, tho' want and an-
guish,

Famine, and all the direful train of evils,
That human nature shrinks at, oft conspire
To check our frailty in the glorious race.

Now the thick, foggy mists are seen to rise
O'er *Newfoundland's* extensive fishy banks ;
And ploughing on with kind auspicious gales,
We pass the false *Nantucket's* treach'rous
sands ; [course,
Till bleak north-western stop our further
Which, fraught with all their wintry plagues,
combine,

To bar us from our hospitable port.

At length we view the long'd for, shining
spire,

With such a joy as dol'rous mortals feel,
When rais'd from death's approach to lively
health : [sight,

Scarce we believe or trust our won'dring
When *Sandy-Hook* extends its friendly arms,
And the green, verdant spots salute our eyes,
Which, far and wide, the hills and dales
o'erspread ;

The latest gift of *Ceres* to the year *.

* In October.

Fondly I gaze all o'er the seemly pile,
And there, my friend, obey'd thy dear
commands ;

But, tho' my ev'ry gaze invite my stay,
I once again commit me to the waves.

But sure I well deserv'd the odious name,
Ingratitude conveys, if I not chant
Your praises, fair ones of this growing land ;
Free, gentle, good, and virtuous, you adorn
The ev'ry stage of life ; the dutious child,
Th' endearing mother, and the prudent wife.
This I can tell ; but your excelling charms
Transcend the reach of my too feeble lay.
Laurentia ! ah could I describe thy worth !
For she a *Helen's* beauty could outvie,
And chaste *Lucretia's* boasted virtue foil !
How my delighted hours have wing'd their
round,

Still list'ning as she spoke ; for ev'ry grace,
Sure, waited on her tongue and smooth'd
her voice. [wel !

Adieu, sweet nymph ! for ever, nymph, fare-
No more I see thee guide the whirling wheels,
O'er *Hempstead's* wide, extended, level
plain ; [verse,

Or, wrapp'd in transport, catch thy ev'ry
Soft, tuneful, *Sapbo* ! gen'rous-hearted fair.
For thee, each year, a festal day shall wake,
To glad me with remembrance of the maid,
And all the joyous hours that she inspir'd !

Alas ! my dearest *Campbell*, where art
thou ?

To echo forth *Laurentia's* endless praise ?
But ah ! thou'rt fled, and now exists no
more

In mortal semblance ! dearest shade, attend !
Ah ! hover o'er me with thy angel wings !
And chace away the grief that hurts my soul ;
Grief, endless grief, for thy untimely fate !
Could rocks and sands, or warring waves
conjoin'd, [tribe

With howling winds, or all the hideous
Of savages, that prowl this desert waste,
Could these and more have wing'd thy latest
hour,

We jointly then had render'd up our breath,
Happy to fall united ! Now alone
I wander, comfortless, from place to place,
And like the shipwreck'd mariner, aghast,
On some curs'd barren shelve, I seek in
vain, [spair.

With wand'ring eyes, for help in my de-
Soon we survey the shores that owe their
name

To *Charles's* bride, high looming from afar ;
And soon we change, for all that sailors
dread,

The spritely music and the sportful dance,
Where jocund damsels, and their well-
pleas'd mates,

Pass the delicious moments, void of care,
And only study how to laugh and love,
Contented, happy, under *Calvert's* sway.

We

We leave ye, buxom girls, for pathless woods,

And the devouring train that harbour there,
Whose hoarse-ton'd howls, when night has spread her veil,

Terrific shake the hardiest breast with fear.

But safe, we greet with glad'ned view the bounds

Of that fam'd colony, from whence the weed,

The salutiferous plant, that fends the breast
From noxious vapours of th' inclement morn,

Provocative to solid, studious thought,
Derives its birth and use; the land that erst

Employ'd the labours of our virgin queen,
And still is sacred to *Eliza's* fame.

Thence far away, the martial trump excites

My active genius to the sanguine field,
T' unsheath my sword upon *Britannia's* foes,

Where southern skies intensely shed their fires, [and wide.

And all their train of plagues spread far
The seas obey the ardour of my youth,

And soon I'm wafted to the distant shore;
Where wild *Bellona* dealt her influence

round, [sway.

And wasteful havock reign'd with horrid
Here must I cease, superior is the theme,

The glorious theme, the great, the god-like chief,

Whom I'd our hosts, and vanquish'd haughty *Spain*,

To my too mean essay. Let *Homer* wake,
Let *Virgil* strike once more the sounding

string,

Or *Cato's* better genius * live again;
Their lofty numbers, their aspiring song,

Could only suit the subject of his praise.

Once more, I trust *Neptunian* treach'rous smiles, [arms;

Asia's grand havens soon will ope' their
Soon will the waving deserts smoke around,

Whose barking monsters gleam all o'er the wild.

But this, ere long, employs profane tale;
For 'sant reflection now assaults my heart,

And the poetic rapture's spent, expir'd,
Which lent me wings to soar, and voice to sing.

Ye tuneful Nine, ye *Heliconian* fair,
Forgive the fond presumption I express,

In daring, thus, to invoke your names,
In this, my latest, this my last offence,

Last profanation of your hallow'd rites:
And happy am I, that my latest song

Pays to my honoured sire the filial due,

[To be concluded in our next.]

* Addison.

On the DEPARTURE of a GENTLEMAN
to FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

YE mirthful moments, now, alas! ye cloy, [joy,

Whilst melancholic gloom damps ev'ry
The sportful tho't, in ev'ry mind, allays,

And the salt tear the anxious heart displays.

Fidelio's gone! to climes far hence a-way, [liv'ning day,

And, ah! we've lost, with him, the en-
No longer *Phœbus* darts a chearful ray.

He's gone! and with him all my soul held dear,

Sense, wit, and honour, and a friend sincere,
Where winter reigns eternal, horrid fight!

And blooming *Flora* never gives delight;
Or where scorch'd sands, with heat exces-

sive, glow,
And cooling streams, reviving, never flow.

Fidelio's gone! is heard in ev'ry grove,
Once chearful seat of harmony and love;

Fidelio's gone! is heard from all around;
No more yon trees are with their verdure

crown'd;
The airy warblers, now, no more we hear,

Sweet *Philomel* no more enchants the ear.
Enamell'd, once, that mead surpriz'd the

view; [grew,

There, once, the cowslip and the primrose
The blushing rose, the violet there were

found, [ground.

And painted daisies spread the enchanted
How joyful, once, did ev'ry plain appear!

What mirth, abundant, wing'd the fleeting
year! [scene,

But see! how chang'd, how alter'd is the
To grief and woe, from joyful and serene!

No more those rills, in murmurs, glide
along, [song;

And, in soft accents, trill their speaking
No more yon plains shine gladsome to

the sight, [bedight,

No more those meads are in gay robes
All nature seems array'd in fable night.

Yon fields no more transport in vivid
green, [seen;

Nor blooming, now, the fair-dy'd rose is
Yon flowers no more perfume the fanning

gale, [the vale;

Which, in soft breathings, whisper'd thro'
No more young *Strephon* tends his bleating

care,

Nor *Florimel* or *Sue* his wishes share;
The nymphs and swains all solitary stray,

Each hour adds torment to the tedious day.
Kind heav'n, ah! waft him with propi-

tious gales, [sails;

And fill, with timely blasts, his swelling
In safety land him where his views direct,

Preserve him safe and all his ways protect;
Quickly return him to the mourning train,

Then flies each care, and vanishes each pain.

R.

The FIFTEENTH EPODE of HORACE
imitated.

Nox erat, & Caelo fulgebat Luna sereno, &c.

STARS gayly twinkled, and the moon
shone bright,
Soft blew the zephyrs, fair was all the night,
When you, false *Chloe* (to the gods and me)
Call'd heav'n to witness your sincerity;
When close I clasp'd thee in my wanton
arms,

Fondly delighted with your yielding charms.
Remember all the tender things you said,
Remember too the solemn vows you made:
' Sooner the wolf shall from the lambkin run,
' The swelling winds the silent ocean shun;
' Sooner the sun his splendor shall resign,
' Stars cease to glimmer, or the moon to
shine;

' Than I to love, or love but only you:
' Heav'n knows my honour, as it hears
my vow.'

No more, false jilt; I know thy treach'rous
art,

[your heart.
Your tongue how perjur'd, and how false
But know, if 'tis within the pow'r of man
To slight ingratitude, or scorn disdain,
No more thy once too pleasing charms I'll
prize,

Nor ask the relics of another's joys;
But court with transport some engaging fair,
True to my wish, and worthy of my care.
Then with what rising envy shalt thou
see,

Her freely toy and wanton on my knee, }
And curse thy folly in deceiving me?
And you, who proudly boast of her em-
brace,

And glory in your fancy'd happiness,
Tho' to thy lap full streams of riches flow,
Uncommon sweetness grace thy well-turn'd
brow,

Tho' you some honourable title wear,
Or perfect manhood in each limb appear;
Raise not your flatter'd hopes, for soon
you'll find,

Her love's deceitful, and as base her mind:
Then, while you mourn the falshood of your
fair,

I, in my turn, may laugh at your despair.
S. B.

A S O N G.

In a certain MILITARY RETREAT.

Tune, Florimel.

WHAT pleasures more rejoice,
Than those our friendship yields,
And ev'ry moment gilds;
When thus retir'd to envy'd shades,
No anxious care, or pain invades.

Our passions all controul'd,
By reason's op'ning ray,
Which dawns like new-born day;
And ev'ry sentiment refin'd,
Hail! happy we of human kind!

Tho' fleeting from our eyes,
* The god-like man departs;
Who sways our honest hearts:
Yet in our souls his maxims dwell,
Which teach to speak and act so well.

Let fortune fickle frown,
Let adverse fate conspire,
To rob our each desire;
Yet honour's laws we'll still obey,
And follow virtue's glorious way.

M. and C.

On the DEATH of Mr. POPE.

THOU prince of bards, the Muse en-
graves thy name, [fame;
The first and best within the books of
Deep in the brazen leaves thy name shall
stand,

The lasting glory of the *British* land.
Thy works, with wonder, ages yet behind
Shall read, and read them with enraptur'd
mind.

Not ancient *Homer*, or the *Mantuan* bard,
Or the fam'd *Horace* challenge such regard,
As those sublimer numbers thou didst sing,
While fleshly chains bound thy aspiring wing
Fast down to earth, and kept thy soaring soul
From that blest land where living waters
roll: [glide,

Thro' verdant meads, divinely sweet they
And with immortal verdure deck each side;
Thro' living green, o'er golden pebbles stray,
Kiss the fair banks, and gently glide away;
Bright and transparent, as they sweetly flow,
Reflect the trees that on the margin grow;
Thro' heav'nly plains in smooth meanders
glide,

And as they flow, display their silver pride.
Here dwells our *Pope*, immortaliz'd in song,
Whose lays are worthy of a seraph's tongue.
Immortal bard! for thy immortal lays,
The Muses crown thee with unfading bays.

AMARANDUS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRIUMPH.

(Written extempore as the Waggon loaded with
Treasure pass'd thro' the City of London.)

LESS shall proud *Rome* her ancient tro-
phies boast, [host.
The conquer'd country, and the captive
Her fierce dominion *Asia*, *Africk* knew;
But round the globe her eagle never flew.
Thro' ev'ry clime is *Albion's* thunder hurl'd,
And *Anson's* spoils are from a tribute world.

[The Verses from Poole, and several other
Pieces, in our next.]

THE

* The principal Officer was gone to London.

Monthly Chronologer.



FREDERICA in Georgia, *March 29.* On the 22d Instant our largest Bomb Magazine, and also a smaller one of Powder, which stood at a considerable Distance from the other, were both set on fire, and blown up, no body knows how, or by whom; but it is shrewdly suspected, that this Piece of Villainy was perpetrated by an *Irishman*, set on by the *Spaniards*, who came down lately to this Place from *Charles-Town*, but disappeared the next Morning after it happened. The Corporal of the Guard, with two Centinels, have been examined, and are still under Confinement, in order for Trial; many Houses are damaged by the Splinters of the Bombs, and some burnt; but the Magazine at the Fort, and the two other lesser ones, full of Bombs and Powder are safe. It seems very extraordinary, that no body received any Hurt on this Occasion, except one Centinel, who was wounded only in the Arm.

Cumberland in Port-Royal Harbour, Jamaica, April 21. On the 23d past the *Rippon* arrived from cruising in the *Windward Passage*, and brought in with her a *Spanish* Man of War of 18 Guns and 8 Swivels, and 140 Men, being taken under the Island of *Tortuga*. She has on board 1200 Chests of Quicksilver, and a great Quantity of other rich Merchandize, is called the *Conde de Chincon*, and was bound to *Vera Cruz*.

On *Saturday, June 30*, the Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when *William Quarenten* for House-breaking, *James Gulliland* for uttering and publishing a forged and counterfeit Will, knowing it to be such, and *William Cox* and his Sister-in-Law *Sar. Cox* for a Street-Robbery, received Sentence of Death.

The following LETTER having been banded about, we thought proper to give it our Readers, to whom, we hope, it will not be unacceptable.

S I R, *Naſton, June 30, 1744.*

AS we that live retired in the Country, often content ourselves with the Information we derive from the News-Papers on a Market-Day; I did not so early observe the Advertisement from your Office, of the 23d of this Month; That, in Pursuance of his Majesty's Pleasure, the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had made the following Promotions therein mentioned: In which I could not but

observe, there was no Mention of my Name among the Flag-Officers; tho' by your Letter of the 16th Instant, you directed to me as Vice-Admiral of the *Red*, and (by their Lordships Orders) desired my Opinion on an Affair for his Majesty's Service, which I very honestly gave them, as I judged most conducive to his Honour: So that their Lordships could not be uninformed, that I was in the Land of the Living.

Tho' the Promotions are said to be made by their Lordships Orders, yet we all know the Communication of his Majesty's Pleasure must come from the first Lord in the Commission; from whom principally his Majesty is supposed to receive his Informations, on which his Royal Orders are founded. And as it is a known Maxim of our Law, that the King can do no Wrong, founded, as I apprehend, on the Persuasion, that the Crown never does so, but from the Misinformation of those whose respective Provinces are to inform his Majesty of the particular Affairs under their Care, the first Suggestion that naturally occurs to an Officer, that has the fullest Testimony in his Custody, of having happily served his Majesty in the Command he was intrusted with, to his Royal Approbation, is, that your first Commissioner must either have informed his Majesty, that I was dead, or have laid something to my Charge, rendering me unfit to rise in my Rank in the Royal Navy; of which being insensible myself, I desire their Lordships would be pleas'd to inform me in what it consists, having both in Action and Advice, always, to the best of my Judgment, endeavour'd to serve our Royal Master with a Zeal and Activity becoming a faithful and loyal Subject, and having hitherto received the Approbation of your Board. I confess, at my Time of Life, a Retirement from the Hurry of Business, to prepare for the General Audit, which every Christian ought to have perpetually in his Mind, is what can't but be desirable, and might rather give me Occasion to rejoice, than any Concern, which (I thank God) it does very little; yet, that I might not, by any, be thought to be one that would decline the publick Service, I have thought proper to remind their Lordships, I am living, and have (I thank God) the same honest Zeal reigning in my Breast, that has animated me,

me, on all Occasions, to approve myself a faithful and zealous Subject and Servant to my Royal Master; and if the First Lord Commissioner has represented me in any other Light, to our Royal Master, he has acted with a Degeneracy unbecoming the Descendant from a noble Father, whose Memory I reverence and esteem, tho' I have no Compliments to make to the Judgment or Conduct of the Son.

To *Thomas Corbett*, Esq;
Secretary of the Admiralty.

N. B. To this no Answer was return'd.

TUESDAY, July 3.

The following Gentlemen were created Doctors in Divinity at the Commencement at Cambridge, viz. *Mr. Hayter*, of Emanuel; *Mess. Tunstall*, *Wilmot*, and *Anstley*, of St. John's; *Mr. Chenevix*, of Peter-House; *Mr. Somner*, of King's; and *Mr. Moody*, of Queen's; and 84 Masters of Arts were elected.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

The Treasure taken by Admiral *Anson*, consisting of 298 Chests of Silver, 13 of Gold, and 20 Barrels of Gold Dust, was carried thro' the City in 32 Waggon, preceded by a Kettle-Drum, Trumpets, and French Horns, guarded by the Seamen, commanded by the Officers, and was lodg'd in the Tower.

An Express arrived at the Admiralty-Office, with an Account, that his Majesty's Ships the *Hampton-Court*, *Chester*, and *Grampus* Sloop had taken eight French *West-Indiamen*, viz. five from *Hispaniola*, and three from *Martinico*, laden with Sugar, Indigo, Coffee, Cocoa, Hides, Elephants Teeth, some Gold Dust and Money.

SATURDAY, 7.

His Majesty's Ship the *Port-Mabon*, commanded by Capt. *Harrison*, being on a Cruise, took a French Ship to the Southward of *Cape Clear*, called the *New Alliance*, of 250 Tons, with 33 Men, and brought her into *Bristol*. Her Loading consists chiefly of Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, and Coffee.

MONDAY, 9.

An Order was sent from the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Marshal of that Court, to take into Custody the Lieutenants *Frye*, *Davidson*, and *Colepepper*, then on board his Majesty's Ship the *Fowey*, at *Long-Reach*, lately arrived from *Jamaica*, who were tried there for Mutiny and disobeying Orders; the former of whom is to be imprisoned for 15 Years, and the other two for five.

TUESDAY, 10.

Mr. Alderman Bernard, and *Mr. Alderman Pennant*, were chosen Sheriffs for

London and Middlesex, in the Room of the two Gentlemen chosen on the 25th past, who refused to serve the Office, as being Dissenters. (See p. 308.)

THURSDAY, 12.

Was christen'd, at *Whittington*, near *Chesterfield* in *Derbyshire*, the Son of *Mr. Arthur Bulkeley*, of that Place, and *Jane* his Wife; which we mention for the following remarkable Circumstance, That this Infant had, by their Representatives, for Godfathers, *Edward Downs*, of *Worth* in *Cheeshire*, Esq; the Infant's Great Great Great Uncle; *Dr. Ashton*, Master of *Jesus College* in *Cambridge*; and his Brother *Mr. Joseph Ashton*, of *Surry-street* in the *Strand*, the Infant's Great Great Great Uncles: And for Godmothers, *Mrs. Eliz. Wood*, of *Barnesley* in *Yorkshire*, the Infant's Great Great Great Great Aunt; *Mrs. Jane Wainwright*, of *Middlewood-Hall* in *Yorkshire*, the Infant's Great Great Grandmother; and *Mrs. Dorothy Greene*, of the same Place, the Infant's Great Grandmother.

TUESDAY, 17.

Advice came from *Jamaica*, that the *York Man of War* had taken a Spanish Ship, from *Cartagena* in *Old Spain* to the *Havanna*, laden with Stores and Money.

THURSDAY, 19.

Was held a General Court of the *South-Sea Company*, when a Dividend of 13 qrs. was declared due at *Midsummer* last on the Stock of that Company, payable the 7th of *August* next.

The Parliament was further prorogued from *Aug. 2*, to *Sept. 20*.

Six Dutch Men of War arrived at *Spithead* to join our Squadron there.

FRIDAY, 27.

Sir John Balchen sailed with his Majesty's Ships under his Command, and six Dutch Men of War, from *Spithead* to *St. Helen's*, where he was joined by three more Dutch Ships.

A Proclamation was issued, ordering all Ships from *Santa Cruz*, or any other Port in *West Barbary*, to perform Quarantine, on Account of the Plague in those Parts.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

LORD Gower, to the fifth Daughter of *Lord Gower*.—*Chri. Houghton*, Esq; to *Miss Fanny Seawen*.—*Paul Jodrell*, Esq; to *Miss Warner*.—*James Martin*, Esq; to *Miss Fanny Westhead*.—*George Mason*, Esq; to *Miss Edwards*.—*Alex. Philpot*, Esq; to *Miss Charlotte Barnard*.—*Mr. Pickering*, Merchant at *Stepney*, to *Miss Frances Mayo*.—*Mr. Priestly*, a *West-India Merchant*, to *Miss Sally Martin*.—*Counsellor Western*, to *Miss Meadows*.—*Mr. Richard Bacon*, of *Luton* in *Bedfordshire*, to *Miss Anna Gibson*.—*Wil.*

—William Lownes, Esq; to Miss Kitty Lovce.—John Blackall, Esq; to Miss Eliz. Godwin.—Paul Moreton, Esq; to Miss Polly Reading.—Thornly, Esq; to Miss Saville.—Rev. Dr. Ruffel, to Miss Decker. Lady of Sir Henry John Packer, Bart. delivered of a Son and Heir.—Countess of Winchelsea, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

DR. Pellet, an eminent Physician and F.R.S.—Roger Gale, Esq; F.R.S. of an ancient Family in Yorkshire.—Mr. John Eames, F.R.S. Master of a Dissenting Academy in Moorfields, a Gentleman of great Learning, with a remarkable Mixture of Modesty.—James Long, Esq; Colonel of a Regiment of Foot now in Flanders.—Lord Fane of the Kingdom of Ireland.—Richard Sheppard, Esq; an eminent Brewer in Southwark.—Mr. Matthew Massy, formerly a Turkey Merchant of this City.—John Southgate, Esq; one of the most eminent Land Surveyors in this Kingdom.—Capt. James Bull, formerly in the Levant Trade.—William Pierce, Esq; aged 92, posses'd of a large Estate in Surry.—Giles Tomlinson, Esq; at Hollyport in Berkshire, formerly High Sheriff of Staffordshire.—Charles Earl of Lauderdale, one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland, succeeded by his eldest Son, James Lord Maitland, now Earl of Lauderdale.—The Lady of Sir Walter Roberts, Bart.—William Cbetwynd, of Beddington in Surry, Esq;—Lady J^r Anson, Mother of Sir Thomas J^r Anson, Bart.—Mr. Edward Knee, at Lee in Kent, aged 117.—The Lady of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.—George Huxley, Esq; late Memb. of Parl. for Newport in Hampshire, and Commissary General of the Forces.—Sir John Chardin, of Kempton-Park near Hampton-Court, Bart Son to Sir John Chardin, so well known for his Travels into Persia and the Eastern Countries.—John Serocold, Esq; an eminent West-India Merchant.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. Andrew Layton, to the Rectory of St. Matthew in Ipswich.—Mr. Geo. Drury, to the Vicarage of Wbersted in Suffolk.—Mr. Richard Marsh, to the Vicarage of Feversham.—Mr. Robert Mason, to the Vicarage of Bramford in Suffolk.—Mr. Tho. Franks, to the Vicarage of Skipwith in Yorkshire.—Mr. Theophilus Barbault, to the Rectory of St. Vedast, alias Foster-Lane, London.—George Cowpertwaite, M. A. chosen by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Vicar of Mayland, and Samuel Mearbam, M. A. Vicar of Little Wakering; both in Essex.—Mr. Capel Berrow, chosen Lecturer of St. Bennet and St. Peter Paul's Wears.—Robert Downes, Dean of Derry, made Bishop of Leighlin and Fernes; Dr.

1744

Arthur Smyth, Dean of Derry in his Room; who is succeeded by Anthony Thompson, M.A. in the Deanery of St. Eunan.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

HON. — Hay, Esq; made one of the Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy.—Major Alexander Heron, who had General Oglethorpe's Commission to act as Lieut. Col. upon the Spanish Invasion of Georgia, appointed by his Majesty Lieut. Col. to the said General's Reg. of Foot, in the Room of Lieut. Col. Cooke. (See p. 306.)—Geo. Fitzgerald, Esq; made Captain of a Company in Major General Ponsonby's Reg. of Foot.—Lieut. Gordon, who was abroad with Admiral Anson as Lieut. of Marines, made Capt. of a Comp. in a Marching Reg.—Will. Nugent made Captain in Lieut. Gen. Howard's Reg.—St. John Leader, Capt. in Duroure's.—David Chapeau, Capt. in Gen. Pulteney's, and Major of Brigade to the Duke of Marlborough.—Stafford, Capt. in Pulteney's.—John Young, in Frampton's.—Charles Leslie, in Campbell's.—Bates, in Duroure's.—Hardy, Capt. in Barrell's.—Edward Montague, Esq; made a Commissioner of Appeals for regulating the Excise.—Joshua Walford, Esq; made Lieut. and Adjutant, in the First Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.—Third Son of the Earl of Albemarle, made an Ensign in the First Regiment of Foot Guards.

[The Bankrupts in our next.]

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from June 26. to July 24.

Christned	{ Males 517 Females 536 }	1053
Buried	{ Males 662 Females 696 }	1358
Died under 2 Years old		556
Between 2 and 5		125
5	10	55
10	20	53
20	30	102
30	40	125
40	50	115
50	60	87
60	70	64
70	80	49
80	90	23
90 and upwards		4

1358

Hay 40 to 44. a Load.
Ccc

THE

THE *Austrians* having made themselves Masters of the Isle of *Heron* on the *Rhine*, whilst the *French* Troops in the Neighbourhood were rejoicing for the taking of *Menin*, and having fortified the Place so as to defend their Troops from the *French* Artillery, the famous Col. *Mentzel* went in the Afternoon of the 15th past, after having been at an Entertainment which General *Berenclau* gave to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, to sound the River there, and having exposed himself too much upon the Western Parapet of that Island, he received a Shot in the Belly, of which he died next Morning, very much regretted, and very much regretting his own Rashness in exposing himself, when it could be of no Service to his Sovereign.

The *Imperial* Army, which, as mentioned in our last, was incamped and strongly fortified under the Cannon of *Philipsbourg*, left that Camp, and passed over the *Rhine* on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of last Month, in order to join the *French* Army under Marshal *Coigny*, and assist in preventing the *Austrians* from passing that River. On the 19th Prince *Charles* invited all his chief Generals to a Repast in the Evening, at which nothing was talked of but the Impossibility of passing the *Rhine* in the Face of the *Imperial* and *French* Army: Every General in his Turn exaggerated the Difficulties they had to encounter in such an Attempt; and Prince *Charles* publicly and openly approved every Thing they said, in order to mislead the Spies that might be overhearing them. At the End of the Repast, which continued till Midnight, the Generals of the several Divisions had sealed Orders given them privately, which they were to open and execute with the utmost Dispatch upon a certain Signal. At Break of Day, the Signal, being the Firing of six Guns, was given; the Orders were opened, and all the Divisions of the Army marched at once according to the Directions given therein. By this Means the whole *Austrian* Army passed the *Rhine*, without any great Opposition, and with very little Loss, according to the authentick Account.

The next Account we had of this Army was from Prince *Charles's* Head Quarters, at *Lauterbourg*, dated July 7, N. S. as follows: His Most Serene Highness Prince *Charles* having detached Count *Nadasdi* to make himself Master of the Town and of the Lines of *Lauterbourg*, this General thereupon, immediately after his Arrival, sent to summon the Town to surrender; which the Commandant having refused, Count *Nadasdi* demanded of his Highness some Cannon and a Reinforcement; without which he could not succeed in taking the Lines. The Prince thereupon imme-

diately sent the Prince of *Wolfenbattel* and General *Preising*, with four Regiments of Foot and three of Horse, and marched with them himself; but scarce were they got Half-way but the Town demanded to capitulate. This Post being of great Consequence, his Most Serene Highness ordered, that the Capitulation should be granted, without standing upon Trifles; and it was accordingly signed, though the Garison consisted of 1700 Men, and this Post might have held out 10 Days. They engage not to serve against her Majesty the Queen, or her Allies, during one Year and a Day.

As soon as his Most Serene Highness arrived at *Lauterbourg*, he reinforced the 200 Men of the Regiment of *Forgatsch*, which General *Nadasdi* had ordered to enter into it, to the Number of 800; and hearing that the Enemy was in March to gain the Lines on the Side of *Weissenbourg*, he detached General *Nadasdi* towards that Town. His Highness being returned about Nine at Night to the Army, Advice came, that the main Body of the *French* and *Bavarians* was rang'd in order of Battle behind a Wood, which we had in our Front; and as it was then duskish, his Highness sent out Patroles on every Side, to observe what pass'd; but they not returning till Six in the Morning, the Army could not march till Eight. Marching towards *Lauterbourg*, the Prince received Advice, that General *Nadasdi* had taken Possession of *Weissenbourg*, the Garison of which had surrendered Prisoners of War, in Sight of the advanced Guard of the Enemy, which General *Nadasdi* had just beaten; but this General giving Notice, at the same Time, that the whole Army was preparing to pour in upon him, and that he could not keep his Post long, his Highness sent immediate Orders for the *French* Garison of *Weissenbourg* to march out; and having made them lay down their Arms, he caus'd the aforesaid four Regiments of Infantry to enter into the Place, in order to support General *Nadasdi* till the Army had passed the Lines. At the same Time he ordered four Regiments of Cavalry to advance, and sent to the Army to hasten their March, fearing the *French*, coming to push General *Nadasdi*, might get into his Lines and hinder the Passage of our Men. Within an Hour after the Infantry began to come up, and the whole Army filed off immediately. As soon as it was formed he sent Orders to General *Nadasdi* to abandon *Weissenbourg*, and he detached 500 *German* Horse to facilitate his Retreat, which he executed with his whole Corps, excepting one Battalion of the Regiment of *Forgatsch*, which, notwithstanding every Thing that

that could be said, would not quit their Post, in which they maintained themselves till Nine at Night, when the *French* retook the Town, after having assaulted it three several Times. The whole Corps under General *Nadaſti* performed Wonders, 6000 Men having held out the whole Day against 40,000, and given the Army Time to establish themselves in the Lines. The Enemy had above 2000 Men killed, without mentioning the Wounded and the Prisoners. We took four Standards, one Pair of *Hessian* Colours, and the Kettle Drums of a *French* Regiment, which was entirely destroyed. Our Loss amounts to about 700 Men, including the Kill'd and those made Prisoners of the Battalion of *Forgatsch*, and 200 wounded. We are Masters of the Town and Lines of *Lauterbourg*, in which we have found nine Pieces of Cannon, with a Magazine sufficient to support the Army eight Days. General *Berneck* is in March in order to join us with his Corps, which, in their Way, have seized several Magazines, and whose Avant Guard, under the Command of Prince *Eſterhaſi*, has defeated two Regiments of *French* Horse on the Side of *Spirz*.

By this successful Attack of the *Imperialists* and *French* upon *Weissenbourg*, tho' it cost them dear, yet it was of great Advantage to them, because they thereby opened for themselves a Retreat into *Alsace*, which they would otherwise have found very difficult; but as they could not force Prince *Charles* out of the Lines of *Lauterbourg*, they soon abandoned *Weissenbourg*, and retreated to a Camp behind the River *Motter* near *Hagenaw*; where they would have been attacked in a few Days by the *Austrians*, but when these last were upon the Point of marching up to the Enemy, they were prevented by a sudden Overflowing of the *Rhine*, and all the other Rivers in that Country, occasioned by heavy Showers of Rain, as well as by the Melting of the Snows in the Mountains of *Switzerland*. In the mean Time they have block'd up *Landau*, and laid Siege to Fort *Lewis*; and General *Bathiani*, with a Reinforcement of 20,000 Men from *Bavaria*, and a great Train of Artillery, arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Reinhausen* on the 17th Instant.

After the Surrender of *Ypres*, as mentioned in our last, a large Detachment from the *French* Army in *Flanders* marched and laid Siege to *Furnes*, having made themselves Masters of Fort *Knocque*, in their Way thither. This Place was likewise surrender'd after a feeble Resistance; but before they could undertake any Thing else, his Most Christian Majesty received the disagreeable News of Prince *Charles's* having passed the *Rhine*, with the whole *Au-*

strian Army under his Command; whereupon his Majesty resolved to march with the best Part of his Army in *Flanders*, to oppose Prince *Charles's* Progress, and, if possible, to drive him back over the *Rhine*. Accordingly, both his Majesty and his Troops have begun their March for *Alsace*; and Count *Saxe* is left in *Flanders* with a Body of between 40 and 50,000 Men, with which he has taken Possession of a strong Camp behind the *Lys*, where the *French* are entrenching themselves up to their Teeth. As the Confederate Army in *Flanders* is now superior to the Enemy, both in the Number and Quality of their Troops, they passed the *Scheld* on the 20th Instant, in order to begin to act upon the Offensive; and now we shall see, whether they can conquer Towns towards the End of the Campaign, with as much Rapidity as the *French* did at the Beginning: If so, we may expect to see *Dunkirk* again in our Possession before the End of the Campaign; for Coastwise is certainly the *English* Road to *Paris* from *Flanders*, and was the Road the Great Duke of *Marlborough* would have chosen, if he had not been twice over-ruled by the Selfishness of our good Allies the *Dutch*.

When every one thought, that the *Spaniards* had opened to themselves a Way into *Lombardy*, by possessing themselves of *Oneglia*, they suddenly changed their Resolution, abandoned that Place soon after their having taken Possession of it, and returned towards *Nice*. This Change was, it is said, occasioned by the Instances of the *Genoise*, Admiral *Matthews* having signified to the Senate, that he would lay their City in Ashes, if they suffered the *Spaniards* to pass through their Territories. But whatever it was owing to, they suffered severely in their Retreat; for their Rear-Guard was attack'd in the Rear by the Marquis *de Sinsan*, at the Head of six Battalions of *Piedmontese* regular Troops, and flanked by the Militia of the Country, by which they were put in Confusion, and lost about 1200 Men. From *Nice* the *Spaniards* marched to *Brianſon*, where they again joined the *French*, and by our last Accounts from *Paris*, we have Advice, that on the 10th Instant, these two Armies had attacked and taken by Storm the Castles of *Demont* and *Dauphin*; but that they lost in this Attack, 150 Officers and 4000 Men, and that most of the principal Officers of both Armies are either killed or wounded.

The *Austrian* Army under Prince *Lobkowitz*, and the Combined Army under the King of the *Two Sicilies*, are still cannonading each other from their respective Camps near *Velletri*.

The

The last Day of last Month we were surprized with the News that *M. de la Cbe-tardie*, the French Ambassador at the *Rus-sian* Court, had been ordered, on the 6th, to leave *Moscow* in 24 Hours, and the Empire of *Russia* as soon as possib'e, on Account of some Conspiracies he had been fomenting. He begg'd hard to see the Empress before his Departure, but could not obtain that Favour; so that he was obliged to set out next Morning with an Officer who was to attend him to the Frontier, without his being allowed to see any Person of Consequence either at *Mos-cow*, or upon the Road.

By the Captain of a French Privateer, brought in Prisoner to *Poole*, we had lately an Account, that two Men of War of 70 Guns each, and 20 Merchantmen, failed

from *Brest* for *Newfoundland* soon after their Declaration of War; and, by Advices from *Paris* of the 18th past, we heard that a Courier had passed thro' that City, going to the King with the News, that the Go-vernor of *Canada* had attacked the *Engl-ish* of *Acadia* and *Newfoundland*, killed about 900, and took 1200 of them Prisoners; after which he made himself Master of se-veral Posts, took a great Number of Fishing Vessels, and was preparing to attack the Town of *Placentia*, Capital of the Concef-sions made to the *Engl-ish* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*. This Advantage, if true in any Part, is certainly, as all French Advantages are, much exaggerated; and we wish, but scarcely hope, we may be able in our next to shew, that it is absolutely false.

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